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# Near East/North Africa Report

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NOTICE

Effective 1 January 1983, this report series is being reorganized and retitled the NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA REPORT. In addition to material on the Near East and North Africa, it will contain material on the South Asian countries--Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka--that presently appears in the JPRS SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT.

27 December 1982

## NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2684

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SOVIET, AFGHAN ARMIES ENCOUNTERING STIFF RESISTANCE

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 1 Dec 82 p 8

[Text]

MESHAWAR, Nov. 30: The Prime Minister of Karmal Administration, Mr Sultan Ali Kishtrmand, could not stay overnight at Jalalabad on Nov. 20, as a result of heavy resistance and attacks of Mujahideen at several places there, says a Press release of the Afghan Information and Documentation Centre, issued yesterday.

Previously he was scheduled to stay overnight as he had to address a meeting arranged at the Teachers Training School, the next day.

FIGHTING

Meanwhile a big Russian-Karmal military force equipped with more than 1000 tanks and armoured vehicles is confronting tough resistance from the Mujahideen in Surkhrod, Khugyani and Hisarak districts of Ningrahar province, says an Afghan Information and Documentation Centre (AIDC) Press release, issued yesterday.

The Mujahideen, under the command of Abdur Rehman, shot down two helicopters with rockets, in Hisarak district where they bombarded the area severely. They also captured one heavy machine-gun and a wireless set.

Similarly the Mujahideen killed all the 100 soldiers except two, who were dropped from the helicopters through parachutes in Fatehabad area of Surkhrod district to surround the Mujahideen.

In other clash in the Sultanpur area, two tanks were destroyed and 30 soldiers killed.

Meanwhile 50 soldiers and 15 militiamen were also killed in

Boishood area. Three militiamen were arrested. Two of the Mujahideen were wounded.

The AIDC Press release also says seven Communist Party members were killed in a clash between two Afghan army groups, when an officer compelled a soldier to shave his beard, in Nader Shah Kot area of Zadran district in Paktia province.

Fifteen soldiers joined the Mujahideen under the command of Abdur Rehman. Similarly, 15 other soldiers also joined the Mujahideen in Tannu district when the Russian aeroplanes bombarded Gokha village and destroyed many houses.

According to the AIDC, the Mujahideen also attacked a military convoy going to Lugar from Kabul and destroyed two tanks along with the crew. They also captured four trucks loaded with sugar, and wheat and one with ammunition.

Soviet helicopters bombarded the area after the incident and destroyed many houses.

According to the AIDC, the Mujahideen captured a military post in the centre of Baghlan province near the Education Directorate after killing two Communist Party members and arresting eight militiamen, while the rest surrendered on Nov. 13 last.

They also captured 13 Kalashnikovs, one gun and foodstuff and ammunition. It is reported that the militiamen had already links with the Mujahideen and that was why the post was captured without much resistance.

CSO: 4600/142

ALGIERS REPORTS FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES, CONTACTS

PM141611 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 3-4 Dec 82 p 1

[APS report: "Ibrahimi-Gromyko Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow--Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, politburo member and foreign minister, had a meeting in Moscow yesterday with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, covered the international situation, especially the Middle East conflict, and ways of strengthening and developing Algerian-Soviet cooperation.

The meeting was attended on the Algerian side by Messaoud Ait Chaalal, member of the Central Committee and Algerian ambassador to Moscow, and Noureddine Kerroum, director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, and, on the Soviet side, by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Ryzhov and Mr Shvedov, chief of the Foreign Ministry's first African department.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi arrived in Moscow 2 December where he was met by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Ryzhov and by Messaoud Ait Chaalal.

The minister was also greeted on his arrival by the members of the Arab diplomatic corps in Moscow.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi had a meeting in the evening with King Husayn of Jordan, who is heading the delegation of the seven-man committee, formed by the Arab Summit, which is in the Soviet capital. Before that Dr Ibrahimi made a stop in Prague where he was received by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chroupek with whom he discussed problems of common interest.

It will be recalled that this visit to the Soviet Union by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi is taking place in the framework of the seven-man committee's mission to the USSR.

It should be noted that Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi had left Algiers Thursday morning to join the members of the seven-man committee which is to explain to the Soviet leaders the Arab peace plan adopted by the Fes Summit.

The seven-man committee is due to pursue its explanatory mission in Beijing. The Chinese capital is to be the final stage on a tour of the permanent security council members--aside from London, which refused to receive a PLO representative, thus making the seven-man committee's visit to the British capital pointless.

CSO: 4500/41

CONFERENCE EXAMINES LABOR PROBLEMS

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 10 Oct 82 p 9

[Article by Husayn Shahbun: 30 Experts discuss manpower problems in a conference that begins today. Fifteen thousand three hundred doctors and 13,000 engineers in excess of the country's needs against a shortage of teachers estimated at 7,750. Reason: too many systems exist which do not tie education with development needs. Suggestion: encouragement of emigration of surplus of graduates and offering suitable incentives to industrial trainers.]

[Text] The Manpower Planning Conference which is organized by the Federation of Administrative Development Societies and the Central Apparatus for Organization and Administration begins its work today, which will continue for three days, during which it will discuss about 40 topics through 4 special committees consisting of about 300 experts in administration, development and manpower.

The conference will be opened by councilor 'Adil 'Abd al Baqi, minister of state for cabinet affairs and administrative development on behalf of Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhiy-al-Din; Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training; Kamal Al-Janzuri, minister of planning and Dr Hassan Tawfiq, head of the Central Apparatus of Organization and Administration who presided over the conference.

This conference definitely has a special importance, since it focuses on the most important economic development problems: planning and organization of manpower to meet the needs of the labor markets, planning for economic and social development of labor to provide the required services and production operations through the various professions and specializations, and plans for making available the suitable qualities of skilled labor.

Today, the labor market in Egypt, witnesses a collection of phenomena whose effects, in most cases, reflect negatively on the economic and production policy particularly. For instance, the concern of the educational policy with quantitative expansion had clear effects on the evident imbalance between supply and demand in the labor market. And if the last few years witnessed a special interest in technical education which resulted in better admission averages for technical schools than for secondary schools--a desired direction--it has been accompanied by a deficiency in the percentage admitted into

and graduated from technical schools. Estimates indicate, for example, that the number of graduates from experimental technical commercial schools for the period 1981-1984 is estimated to be about 2,225 compared with 28,000 graduates from institutes for business specialists (administrative and secretarial). And 53,700 graduates from business schools compared with only 525 graduates from experimental agricultural schools, despite the importance of the latter in increasing agricultural production, and in being a good contact point between the agricultural engineer and the farmer. By comparison, there is an excess of 60,000 graduates from intermediate agricultural schools and it would be easy and possible to guide a suitable number of these to a higher skilled level, comparable to that of graduates of experimental agricultural school.

Ministry of Planning estimates of the needs for the development plan that was prepared in light of studies conducted by the Ministry of Manpower, indicate that about 30 percent of the needed workers will be illiterate, and 25 percent of them--representing the semi-skilled labor--will only be able to read and write. The adverse effect of this high percentage of labor with such low or non-existent level of education on the quality and quantity of production, is clear; especially since this labor will have to shoulder a great burden of the production processes.

Dr Siddiq Muhammad 'Afifi, dean of commerce at Shibin Al-Kawn says that the estimated needs for the economic and social development plan for 1980-1984 clearly shows a rise in the percentage of technical and vocational professions which is in line with the technological progress and the development in production, and serves the development goals. Furthermore, the rise in the percentage of labor needed for agricultural work to achieve the required balance between supply and demand in this vital sector of production, is considered a healthy indication of the general goals of development, and requires good coordination with the educational sector to direct its policy towards fulfilling the actual quantitative and qualitative needs of the development plan. However, it is clear there is an imbalance in the number of graduates in the various specializations--too many in some fields and too few in others. It is estimated, for instance, that for the period 1980-1984, there will be a surplus of 15,300 graduates in the medical professions, 13,200 in the engineering profession and 7,400 in science and pharmacy against a shortage of about 7,700 graduates in colleges of education and about 1,500 graduates in religious schools. And for the same period, it is estimated that the shortage in graduates from institutes of teachers, both men and women, will be about 113,500, against a surplus of 87,000 in business specialists, and about 13,700 in industrial technicians.

Dr 'Afifi stresses the importance of facing up to the problem of education and the direction it has taken towards quantitative accumulation which can ultimately lead to an increase in the surplus of graduates in the various fields and a shortage in regular, semi-skilled and skilled labor of half a million. This problem requires reconsideration of educational policy, and the various educational and training programs with the aim of meeting the needs of the development plans.

The following are the most important studies which will be discussed by the conference:

A study of educational and training policies and their role in manpower planning prepared by two experts from the Ministry of Manpower and Training, Muhammad Husni Al-'Anani and 'Ali Zayn al-'Abidin. This study examines the existing educational and training structure, its graduates and manpower needs for the development plan through the period 1980-1984. It also studies the phenomena of surplus and shortage in graduates and makes recommendations for a reconsideration of the numbers admitted into colleges and the specializations which are expected to produce a surplus of graduates into the labor market, and for a move towards a comprehensive educational policy with emphasis on quality and excellence so that the knowledge and skills of its graduates can be increased to suit the goals of society. The study stresses the necessity of establishing a strong policy and a plan for vocational training and enactment of legislation in their support, making sure that the parties which benefit from them participate in them working towards eliminating the evident shortage in blue-color workers and the surplus in white-collar workers and using policies on guidance, vocational information, wages, and other different policies, to influence students' directions and inclinations.

A study prepared by Dr Sabri Tawfiq of the department of commerce in Zaqqaziq discusses the problems that stand in the way of turning out a sufficient number of training technicians and ways of facing these problems.

A training-technician is one of the fundamental factors in the training of skilled and semi-skilled labor. It is evident that trainers' qualifications and their training programs do not suit the nature of the work they perform. The majority of them are dissatisfied with their work and are inclined to look for alternative work because of low wages, lack of incentives, the absence of appreciation of their work and the absence of any grade for their jobs in the official grading and evaluation list, which prevents their promotion to higher grades. The study recommends the introduction of improvements in their wage levels, incentives and health and social welfare services. It also recommends that they be considered as members of secondary school staff, to enable them to join the unionized educational system, and the setting up of a special system for handling their appointment and testing.

Another study prepared by Dr Nafisah Muhammad Bashiri of Cairo College of Commerce, examined the problems deriving from the imbalance between supply and demand in manpower. The study points out the importance and the necessity of creating demand for labor through a comprehensive development plan and educational and training programs in order to achieve a balance in the highly skilled and specialized labor, and encouraging emigration of labor in the interest of society.

A study prepared by Dr Nadhimah 'Abd-al-'Azim Khalid of Cairo College of Commerce, evaluates the roles of the different agencies engaged in manpower planning procedures at the national level, analyzes and evaluates their specializations, defines their problems and the gaps existing between them thus limiting their efficiency. The study also discusses the organizational

principles that control their relations and the quality of planning processes. The study makes the following suggestions:

The necessity for reconsidering the functions and the specializations of the various planning agencies at the national level to prevent duplication contradictions and multiplicity of views among them. The study recommends good coordination among the various agencies and provides a typical model system. It also suggests preparation of a modern vocational structure--a plan for vocational diversification--by the Ministry of Manpower which would be suitable to and agreeable with the existing vocational and professional situation and would seek to unify similar job titles. In addition, the study suggests preparing a plan that specifies the work requirements for performing different jobs by the various units in both private and government sectors in order to determine the ideal quality and quantity of labor needed. In addition, the study stresses the need for defining the role of universities and scientific research centers in providing accurate and basic statistical reports, compiled in cooperation with the statistical agencies, and reconsidering the statutes that govern these agencies to enable them to publish accurate statistical reports at the appropriate time.

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CSO: 4504/29

## SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES WORKERS' EMTGRATION

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 15 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Faruq al-Shadhli: "Symposium on Strategy Discusses Emigration of Workers; 55,000 Technicians and Craftsmen Graduate Annually from the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Minister of the economy says, "The advantages of the economic open-door policy outnumber its disadvantages." The minister of information says, "Power stations and systems covering all of Egypt are to be established."

The armed forces symposium on strategy discussed yesterday the emigration of Egypt's workers [and the fact that] 55,000 technicians and craftsmen graduate from the armed forces every year. Some members of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Assembly took part in the discussions. Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, minister of economy spoke and affirmed that the advantages of the economic open-door policy outnumbered its disadvantages. It's been possible to raise the ratio of savings to 20 percent, whereas it had been only 5 percent in 1974. The open-door policy helped the rate of local savings go from 5 percent to 28 percent. It also helped in the growth of national revenues which in 1973 was between 7 and 9 percent. Foreign currency revenues also increased; oil revenues amounted to 3 billion dollars instead of 200 million dollars.

Savings by Egyptians abroad rose from 160 million in 1974 to 2.4 billion. Income from the canal rose from zero to 880 million dollars a year. The case is the same in the tourist sector where revenues amounted to 750 million annually. One of the disadvantages of the economic open-door policy is the fact that it created an imbalance in the economic structure. The growth structure was not an ideal one: there was a 16 percent surplus in the services sector; 6 percent in the industrial sector; and 3 percent in agriculture. There were no manufactured or agricultural goods where this surplus could be spent, and this increased the volume of loans and indebtedness to 13 billion pounds.

### Regulating the Emigration of Workers

Muhammad Rajab, member of the Consultative Assembly said that the assembly was considering legislation to regulate the emigration of Egyptian workers. Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id replied that there was an annual surplus of 120,000 workers.

Work opportunities can be provided to only 300,000 per year. Dr al-Sa'id said, "The imbalance is in the distribution. All studies have affirmed that the emigration of workers has resulted in an increase in the state's intake of foreign currencies which we use to import production requirements in various projects."

#### The Role of the Armed Forces

Maj Gen Hamid al-Sayyid, chief of the Financial Affairs Board spoke about the role of the armed forces in realizing self-sufficiency and in serving the civilian sector. The armed forces laid down telephone lines to the exchanges of Almazah, al-Qubbah, al-Jizah, Shubra, Sidi Bishr and Sidi Jabir. Besides, they set up what amounted to 45 channels of telephone and wireless communications with remote areas.

Minister of information, Safwat al-Sharif spoke about the role of contemporary information in spreading awareness about national security among the Egyptian people.

#### Strategic Security

The symposium was resumed yesterday morning with a discussion of a study by Maj Gen Hamid al-Sayyid, chief of the Financial Affairs Board of the armed forces. Maj Gen al-Sayyid spoke about the services of the armed forces and the role played by these services in development. He said that security of the country meant strategic security and not military security.

Addressing the subject of food security Maj Gen Hamid al-Sayyid spoke about the role of the armed forces in cultivating land. Three thousand feddans have been cultivated in the area of al-Tall al-Kabir. A large part of that land had been reclaimed by the armed forces. It is providing the armed forces with fruits and vegetables. Besides, the rest of the area will begin producing in 1 year. The armed forces cultivated 25,000 feddans in the area of al-Nubariyah and 5,000 feddans in al-Fayyum. In addition, [the armed forces was involved in] projects to furnish meat, poultry, eggs, dairy products, fruits and bread.

Maj Gen al-Sayyid then spoke about the role of the armed forces in human development and in the scientific and academic preparation of leaders. The armed forces has continued to train leaders in the sciences on all levels.

The armed forces introduced business, engineering and oceanography subjects as well as civil aviation [into its training programs] to raise the standard of graduates to make that standard commensurate with modern developments in equipment and in the art of steering. The armed forces also played a part in the eradication of the illiteracy of enlisted men. In 1 year 240,000 enlisted men obtained literacy certificates. Technical and vocational centers in the areas of industry, construction, preparation, agricultural mechanization and driving were established. Every year 55,290 individuals graduate from these centers, and they contribute to meeting the shortage in skilled labor. Besides, the armed forces contributed to the national plan and helped the Ministry of Manpower by graduating 20,000 technicians: 10,000 individuals are being trained at the technical facility; and 10,000 are being trained at the engineering facility. By the end of 1985, 75,000 workers will have graduated.

### Three Railroad Projects

Transportation: The armed forces has realized the importance of a road system in the distribution of goods and services. In addition, the armed forces has taken part in the work on three railroad projects in which improvements are being made on a 75 kilometer stretch on the Cairo-Suez route; on the North Oasis route in Cairo; and in the western region on the Alexandria-Marsa Matruh route. Besides, transportation agencies in the armed forces took part in solving the crisis of goods congestion in the port. That agency transported 100,000 tons of food and 100 tons of other goods from the port. Besides, the armed forces provided transportation systems to the cities of the Red Sea and an inland transportation system linking Cairo with the governorates where troops are stationed. Work is underway to improve connections between Cairo, Alexandria and Marsa Matruh.

Medical Treatment: The armed forces is the only sector in the state that furnishes medical treatment in the country or abroad for all its members and their families. Armed forces hospitals in Cairo, Alexandria, al-Ghardaqah and Safajah offer medical care to civilians at nominal costs. The armed forces' pharmaceutical plants produce pharmaceutical needs at a cost that is 40 percent lower than that of private sector plants. The armed forces also has trained rescue personnel to rescue people in disaster cases, and they have medical evacuation means. The armed forces [is also involved in blood] banks and in the production of vaccines.

### Trailblazing Industries

Manufacturing is the cornerstone of the economy. All the manufacturing agencies in the armed forces are working so that there would be a surplus for exports. In all recently drawn contracts 1 hour of labor was added to the [daily work hours at] Egyptian military plants. For example, an agreement was made for 300,000 work hours for the alhpa jets that were recently produced by the plants. All Egyptian military industries are considered trailblazing industries [whose purpose] is to get rid of the political and economic pressures that are applied by the superpowers. At the present time the armed forces are supplying themselves with all the trucks they need at an annual cost of 45 million pounds. Besides, a plant for ready-to-wear clothing has been established, and it will soon make the armed forces self-sufficient. There is also a shoe factory whose operating capacity is 1,000 [pairs of] shoes daily.

### Emigration of Egyptian Workers

Then, Maj Gen Ibrahim Zaki al-'Urabi, chief of operations, spoke. He called for the need to set up an obligation or legislation to prevent the emigration of Egyptian workers. Every year 55,000 technicians and craftsmen graduate from the armed forces, and in spite of that there is a local shortage of workers.

Dr Farakhandah Hasan, member of the People's Assembly said that this matter was being discussed in the People's Assembly. She said that this was a matter that had to be discussed in coordination with the Manpower [Agency].

### Advantages Outnumber Disadvantages

Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, minister of economy, spoke and said, "The emigration of Egyptian workers has been the subject of a lengthy discussion. Every subject that is being discussed has advantages and disadvantages. Studies have been made by the International Labor Organization, by the Mobilization and Census Agency, by the College of Economics and Political Science and by numerous scholars. So far all these studies affirm that the advantages of the emigration of Egyptian workers outnumber the disadvantages of that phenomenon. Besides, the emigration of Egyptian workers has increased the state's foreign currency revenues, and this has helped the state import the necessary production requirements for various projects. The development plan still favors encouraging the emigration of workers. We also have an annual labor force of 420 [thousand], but we can provide employment for only 300,000. Thus, we have an annual surplus of 120,000 workers plus the surplus that is being accumulated from previous years. The real problem lies in an imbalance in distribution."

Dr Farakhandah Hasan asked, "Has the land which the armed forces is to reclaim been chosen according to a study of ground water and similar matters?"

Maj Gen Mamduh Radwan replied that a topographic survey had been carried out and that studies which had been carried out by the Desert Institute were utilized before these lands were designated. "Besides," [he said], "a number of agricultural experts have been working with us."

### The Economic Open-Door Policy

Then Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, minister of economy, spoke about the economics of war and peace, the role of the economic open-door policy, the strategy of self-reliance and the need to allocate resources to strengthen the military forces. [Besides], resources that are necessary for establishing a military industry to provide essential weapons and munitions have to be provided. This requires a redistribution of our resources. [Dr al-Sa'id said], "The Soviet Union used to give us aid so it could extend its influence in Egypt. The price the Soviets asked for that aid was more facilities. They wanted certain persons appointed in the media and in [key positions in] the economy. When the late President 'Abd-al-Nasir got tired of these demands, he was forced to accept the Rogers initiative. At the Khartoum conference 90 million dollars were allocated for the three confrontation countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization. This was a small sum, not enough for rebuilding the army. At that time the political leadership had no other choice for rebuilding but to turn to the third alternative. Egyptian society accepted [the proposition] that budget allocations for all projects be re-allocated to the task of rebuilding the army so it can regain its dignity."

In a report he wrote in 1974 Dr Ibrahim Hilmi 'Abd-al-Rahman, minister of planning affirmed that the Egyptian economy was suffering from three basic problems. The rate of consumption had grown to 95 percent of national revenues, and the rate of savings was only 5 percent. Besides, there was a budget deficit of 1 billion Egyptian pounds. This means 10 percent of national revenues and 25 percent of the general budget. In addition, there was a deficit in the balance of payments: we used to import more goods than we exported, [goods worth] 2.8 billion dollars. It was necessary for us to invest at least 20 percent of our

national revenues because there is a purely technical relationship between a higher rate of investment levels and national revenues. The economic open-door policy was inevitable so that levels of investment, particularly after oil prices rose, can be raised and a surplus achieved so we can look for investment opportunities. The Egyptian economy thus had an opportunity to benefit from these resources.

#### The Role of the Media and National Security

Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information said, "The media play a role in the development of societies, in the exchange of ideas among these societies and in [the establishment of] ties among nations. Therefore, governments are now being influenced not just by local public opinion but also by world public opinion. Besides, the media play a strong role in strengthening a rapprochement among cultures. Media sovereignty is considered one of the manifestations of a state's total independence and its ability to run its affairs quite freely without condemning its public sectors [and accusing them of] being loyal to the ideas, traditions and opinions of other countries."

The minister of information concluded his statement by saying that the role of the media is not confined to that of providing information services to remote areas. That role includes the establishment of new stations and systems that would cover all parts of the republic with appropriate power.

The symposium is to issue its recommendations on all the strategic subjects that were discussed today.

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CSO: 4504/91

SHEIKH OF AL-AZHAR DEFENDS MODERATE STANCES, POSITIONS

Cairo MAYU in Arabic 15 Nov 82 p 3

Interview with Shaykh Jadd-al-Haqq 'Ali Jadd-al-Haqq, Sheikh of al-Azhar, by Sana' al-Sa' id: "Al-Azhar Is Not Collaborating with the Authorities"

Text The fact that Friday 11 March 1983 has been set as the date for the celebration of the 1000th anniversary of al-Azhar calls for a discussion of the development that has occurred in al-Azhar, and consideration of whether this development has in fact helped it preserve its identity or has been a change and process which has transformed it from its major reputation as a center specializing in scholarship in Islamic law and languages. It also calls for a discussion of other issues brought forth by the moment of time we are living in, foremost among them the possibility of immediately applying Islamic law in Egypt and other vital questions which the current stage is raising, as our present era requires.

Here His Eminence the Great Imam, the Sheikh of al-Azhar, Shaykh Jadd-al-Haqq 'Ali Jadd-al-Haqq speaks in an aware, wise, objective manner, in which he refutes the allegations and disproves the lies and charges that are being spread about by some people regarding the scholars at al-Azhar. At the same time, he frankly declares that we are now in the greatest need to establish our society on bases of Islam, although society has deviated from these bases and from Islam because of the lack of Islamic strictures and because alternatives to them which are not deterrent are being applied. He also calls upon proselytizers to be models in word and deed before the people, and he replies to the exaggerated statements made by people who allege that al-Azhar is collaborating with the authorities, by saying "What al-Azhar states is God's word and his strictures."

Question What, from your standpoint, is the difference between the old al-Azhar and the new one, following the developments in the university? Is what has happened in al-Azhar to be considered a development or a change? That is, does al-Azhar still retain its original identity as a body specializing in scholarship in Islamic law and language?

Answer Since its establishment, al-Azhar has engaged in scholarship in Islamic laws and the Arabic language. The works of scholarship in Islamic law are diverse and are all derived from the Koran and the sayings and doings of the prophet. Al-Azhar has borne this mission not just in Egypt but also all over the horizons of the Arab and Islamic world. It has admitted students who graduated from it

as scholars and returned to their own countries, spreading the faith, giving admonition, teaching, and calling people toward God, with his permission. It also has admitted Egyptian students who, after graduating, have performed these missions inside and outside Egypt. They have been messengers of Islamic and Arabic culture and scholarship for a period of more than 1,000 years. Al-Azhar is the oldest university in the world. Perhaps it was the first of all universities, in terms of its organization. Indeed, the titles that professors now bear have been titles in al-Azhar since its establishment. Egypt has embraced and looked after al-Azhar since it was established, and it has spent generously on it, so that the people in it could devote themselves full time to the acquisition of knowledge and the transmittal of its message, which is the message of God, the message of Islam, to all Moslems in various places on God's earth.

Question What, however, is al-Azhar's condition today, in light of this development or change that has taken place in it? Perhaps there are people who ask in a spirit of reproach about the real reason for this development and wonder whether al-Azhar really was in need of it.

Answer What has happened in al-Azhar has been a development, not a change. It was because Egypt desired that al-Azhar continue with its mission that it provided it with the aid to develop and organize and introduced the study of modern sciences, as they were called in the twenties of this century, into it. These sciences were not strange to al-Azhar, although its Islamic and Arabic scholarship specialization was predominant. For that reason, we found that early scholars in al-Azhar produced valuable works in the various sciences which we call the modern sciences, such as sociology, mathematics, natural sciences, astronomy and so on. The library of al-Azhar specifically, and other libraries, are packed with these works. Then there was the step taken in 1961, with the issuance of Law 103 reorganizing al-Azhar and the faculties it contains; that is what is called the law on the development of al-Azhar.

Question What is the objective of a development which some people have considered to be disruptive of al-Azhar's basic mission, in its capacity as a religious institution specializing in scholarship in Islamic law and language?

Answer The most important goal of this law was to extend instruction in the university to horizons broader than those of the pursuits of Islamic law and Arabic, to include medicine, agriculture, engineering, languages, natural sciences and so forth. The objective in this extension of education was to graduate physicians from al-Azhar who were knowledgeable about scholarship in Islam and language and the same with engineers and so forth, so that they would all function as proselytizers for Islam while performing the missions of their specialized fields, especially in Islamic countries which need the likes of this sort of proselytizer, as well as in countries which need the call to Islam.

Question Has the experiment produced the fruit that had been hoped of it, or has it met with failure and shortcomings? In other words, what is your assessment of the students at al-Azhar now, now that this development has occurred?

Answer I can say that the people who have graduated from al-Azhar during this period have not acquired the Islamic learning that would qualify them to bear the

mission of the call to Islam, along with the modern sciences they have acquired, such as medicine and so forth. This must be the subject of care and attention on the part of al-Azhar, so that its officials will learn of the deficiencies which have caused this most lofty objective of the law on the development of al-Azhar, as it has been called, to fall short of its goal.

Question From your point of view, as a sheikh of the noble al-Azhar, to what extent can we consider Islam a religion and a state, and how can we adopt religion and religious laws while preserving the spirit and demands of the modern era?

Answer Islam is the religion of God, who incorporated his laws in it. In this light, it has been revealed as a force organizing man's life, in his connection to his lord and his society. Part of this connection to society is the organization of the affairs of society, which has been given the title of "the state." Islam organizes human life in all its works and manifestations, protecting man from man as it protects man from himself. In this light, it is a religion and a state.

However, here we must understand how Islam has established the state.

The glorious Koran began legislation and organization after the flight, that is, in Medinah. People's spirits were filled with faith and with Islam, and had confidence in it. Strictures originated which arose from certain reasons and times. We may sometimes find recourse in interpreting certain verses of the Koran in the reasons why they were revealed. Provisions for the most part were codified because of reasons and events which arose. Therefore the legislative group, or what we now call the law, was formed, governing the life of man in its civil, criminal, administrative and other legal segments, in our modern nomenclature, because Islam and its strictures are an eternal religion until the hour of judgment comes. It has not revealed everything that has been legislated in particular details; rather, it has revealed the general rules in which the context of legislation has revolved.

Question Does that mean that it has left us the freedom to act and exercise independent judgment on some particular details regarding certain matters in the context of general rules and bases that expand and contract in accordance with the requirements of conditions and differing environments?

Answer Yes, it has assigned this to us in regard to certain matters, but in other matters we find that it has revealed more precise details. These are fixed matters that do not change. We find that it has codified fixed, stable provisions for the family, it has organized relations between spouses, and it has organized inheritances. These are basic matters of the affairs on the family, which is the primary cell of society. The statement that Islam is a religion and a state is a reality to the people who rule within it.

Question Are there obstacles in practice which prevent the application of Islamic law in Egypt today?

Answer We are a Moslem people who belong to the Islamic nation, and Egypt embraces al-Azhar, as we have stated, which has borne the mission of Islam for a period of more than 1,000 years. Perhaps we might mention that Islamic law rules this country, and others in the Islamic world, from the time God codified it and revealed it to his prophet, on whom be God's prayers and peace. When the Moslems grew weak and their groups split apart, and other countries invaded them, the laws were replaced and customs and traditions changed. A period of time passed after that which was relatively long or short in accordance with the type of colonialism that occurred in the various Islamic countries. It was Egypt's lot that it faced invasion and dominance by certain European countries and that the laws within it were changed and became Western. We may perhaps remember that various courts were established in Egypt in 1875, laws were created for these courts and judges were brought in. This was preceded by a weak social and cultural condition in Egypt and other Islamic countries during the intellectual and scientific stagnation that arose from the political weakness which the Islamic nation faced, with all its peoples, in the later period of the Ottoman state. One effect of that was that many of these peoples imported other laws which had not developed in the environment of Islam. These are laws which became established here in Egypt about 100 years ago.

Question Some people consider that it is not possible to apply the provisions of Islamic law and that it is not possible to attain a gradual application of it so that it can bear fruit and produce its objective.

Answer Codifying provisions of Islamic law is not an easy, simple matter. We have even, it should be observed, proceeded gradually in the legal process of formulating laws which will make these stipulations and their application, and indeed their instruction to law students, easy for judges and people engaged in the law in general. The matter does indeed require a period of time.

Question That negates the nonsense spoken by negative persons who go so far as to state that the failure to apply Islamic law immediately so far may be attributed to the government, which is keeping society from having Islamic law applied.

Answer It isn't conceivable that a judge, lawyer or proselytizer should be told "derive your ruling from the Koran and the sayings and doings of the prophet" when he is not qualified to do so. In fact, what is admissible and necessary is that the provisions be set out in the form of customary legal formulations so that judges, lawyers and other people engaged in the law may become acquainted with them. Perhaps it is the testing of these formulations through examination, and the adoption of an attitude of circumspection toward them, that will ensure their proper application and guarantee that the justice desired of them is obtained. Perhaps the People's Assembly, which now possesses this trusteeship, is hastening to respond to the desire of the people, which the people expressed here when the constitution was recently changed to stipulate that Islamic law is the major source of legislation.

Question Some people have gone so far as to state that the application of Islamic law will at the outset require the establishment of an Islamic society with which this legislation can be harmonious, in the sense that we cannot apply this Islamic legislation, specifically that legislation which deals with criminal matters in a society where the specifications of the Islamic society in which these laws must be applied have not been fully met.

Answer I believe that this statement is very imprecise, just as it shows a lack of knowledge of Moslems and their disposition, by virtue of their beliefs to obey God's provisions voluntarily, because those are their beliefs. We perhaps know through experience that healthy people do not need medicine but rather that it is the sick people who do. If society contains features that require the codification of laws, these laws must be codified. If we go back to the era of the prophet, the era of the divine message, we will find that strictures were revealed as they were needed. Many of the verses on strictures, as the religious scholars call them, were revealed for reasons, that is, through events. We are now in the greatest need to establish our society on the bases of Islam, since it has deviated from these bases and from Islam, because of the lack of such strictures and because alternatives to them which are not are being applied. The Moslem scholars state that Islamic punishments are curbs, in the sense that the more codification of the penal provisions God codified constituted a prohibition of acts of insubordination and process of preventing people from committing them.

Question Your eminence the great imam, it has been noted that religious scholars speak of only a few things in society, which may not involve more than banks, Pyramid Avenue and women. Aside from that, the moral values of truthfulness, chivalry, honesty, probity and pure consciences have been abandoned as a waste of time with which one is not to be burdened.

Answer If that is true, then that is a deficiency in the call to Islam, but it is not a manner of addressing the corruption of society that one is prompted to feel despair of correcting.

However, proselytizers must act to confront things in their real state, show the faults of society, and try to prescribe remedies for them. The important thing is diagnosis, then treatment, while for us to talk about what is not happening, without observing the environment to which we are addressing ourselves, is a shortcoming in the call to Islam, and not a description of the actual state of anything. I direct my brother proselytizer, everywhere to address themselves to the people, to show God's rulings, to call for uprightness, and to give counsel regarding acts of insubordination and evils, on condition that they not be alienated from reality, do not go to environments that are not familiar with banks and talk about usury and interest or sit down in a society that is not familiar with weights and measures and talk about scrimping in weights and measures. Rather, they must diagnose the ailment then prescribe the remedy. In this manner, the call to Islam will progress along the proper road in confronting the deficiencies and faults of society. This is what the prophet, on whom be peace, his companions who came after him, and the upright scholars who made the call to Islam have done.

Question The accusation is made against scholars of religion that they often suffer from discrepancies between what they are calling on others to do and their own practices and conduct in society, which might be incompatible in both senses.

Answer Discrepancies and contradictions between word and deed are reprehensible in Islam. On the part of religious scholars, they are not praiseworthy, because

these persons are models. Their deeds must be in keeping with their words, so that people may view them as models and so that their call to Islam may bear fruit. If what is being said is the actual case, then it is a matter that I call on people to avoid, and I call on proselytizers to exercise judgement and be examples for people in word and deed.

Question Among the people who accuse religious scholars and hold them responsible for what is happening in society, there are some who repeat the statement that official religious thinking bears a basic responsibility for the deviant conduct that is making its appearance among the young people.

Answer Is there such a thing as official religious thinking and unofficial religious thinking? Religion is one and the same. To God, the religion is Islam. The prophet, on whom be God's prayers and peace, said, in a tradition ascribed to him, "I have left two matters with you and if you adhere to them both you will not go astray: God's book and my sayings and doings." These two sources are the basis of Islam. Through the two, knowledge and action turn what is called official and unofficial religious thinking into the same thing.

Question The persons who state that mean, in particular, the scholars of the noble al-Azhar; the gist of the charge is that they lived to serve the authorities in periods of time, causing young people to lose trust in the traditional world of religion, and making them resort to deviating from the path of the road.

Answer People who say that are ignorant of the history of al-Azhar and the al-Azharites in Egypt. Since al-Azhar came into being, it has been a force for proselytization whose head has been lifted on high and whose words have been listened to by all citizens, indeed by all Moslems, because what al-Azhar has propounded is the word of God and God's strictures. When conditions called for combat and war, the al-Azharites were on the side of the army and the nation. Let us ask history what al-Azhar and the al-Azharites offered in confronting the Mamelukes' tyranny and oppression of the people during their rule of Egypt. Let us ask history what al-Azhar and the al-Azharites offered, and what their positions were, during the French invasion and the French occupation, and, after that, the British occupation. Let us ask history about al-Azhar and the al-Azharites in their work on behalf of the unity of these people and their leaders in difficult conditions and its scholars' resistance to colonialists and occupiers. What would this statement and these charges be?

Question Allegations are being made that al-Azhar collaborates with the rulers.

Answer Once again I say that what al-Azhar propounds is the word of God and God's strictures. Al-Azhar does not collaborate with rulers. Indeed, I wonder: is there no al-Azhar, and are there no al-Azharites, that does not go after every idea that comes in or fly with every bird that comes along? These ideas which have appeared in our infected society in recent years, through which young people have been split up into groups and societies and have imported ideas, are ideas which for the most part do not come from Islam: rather, Islam has been cursed with them in olden and modern times. In the past, there was a group which divided the ranks of Moslems and turned them into factions and parties that fought one another. Today such groups are appearing which have embraced ideas and have derived rulings which Islam does not approve for the most part. I call

on these groups to understand Islam in its proper form -- Islam does not mean destruction, murder or the plundering of people's wealth, the desecration of sacred values, or the creation of structures which the Koran does not approve of and do not appear in the sayings and doings of the prophet, on whom be God's prayers and peace. Islam never meant violence outside its proper place. Rather, in Islam, the Koran directed the prophet, "Call for the path of your lord with wisdom and proper exhortation, and argue with them with the best arguments." The prophet responded to this and the Koran described it through God's statement, "If you are rough and uncivil in heart, they will abandon your presence" and his almighty statement "Indeed you are a great people." Islam does not assume the hateful form in which some people portray it. Do you consider that the accusation is still being directed against al-Azhar and that al-Azhar is proceeding alongside the authorities or that it is calling for God through good knowledge of the Koran and the sayings and doings of the prophet?

Question The talk that is circulating about religious scholars and the fact that they are being held responsible for everything arises from the fact that people have become accustomed to assign everything to scholars; in the midst of this, a religious scholar might say "It is unfair that creation and all that is in it should be my burden along." In addition, the crisis that exists now is not a crisis of learning, and there is no stronger proof of that than the fact that there are people who know much about the affairs of religion but do not apply the slightest bit of what they know.

Answer Perhaps this question has the goal of perpetuating the censure of scholars. Religious scholars are only the offspring of this Moslem people. I say Moslem people because, thanks to God, we perform the obligations of Islam and carry out its affairs, although we may have been deficient in some of them. People, as corporal beings, must have food, and as spirits must have guidance. Therefore the strictures and observances in Islam have been directed to this structure which God has created out of body and soul. The deficiencies do not lie so much in the tasks of the scholars as in the upbringing of the various generations. In education we have gradually drawn away from religion and its teachings. We have derived only customs and surface appearances from it in our studies. We have beat schools, at their various levels, and the universities, from teaching religion and giving young people injections of religion that will cure them of the ills of society and at the same time will provide immunity from the plagues that come into our society. Whoever grows up with something grows old with it.

Question Now that you have diagnosed the situation, what then is the proper remedy?

Answer It is not wise that students at various levels of study should be left without ties to the strictures of Islam, so that when a scholar stands up before them in a mosque or at a religious gathering and makes an exhortation, though it might be fruitful, only a few people will benefit from it, because the spirit of deep familiarity with the strictures of religion has not been deeply implanted in this group since childhood. While the schools, since the Dunlop era, have abandoned the teaching of religion in the schools in a beneficial fashion, families also have abandoned this duty, or almost done so. Therefore the genera-

tion has grown up in a vacuum and has no one who will protect it from the currents that have come into the country, which have become easy to learn and settle easily in people's minds and hearts, on the radio, in the newspapers and in the other organs of publication and the media. The easing of transportation among various parts of the world has aided the intellectual onslaught, which is a political goal of some countries. In fact, intellectual colonialism has now become a covering that is given to Moslems in a form that is under the cover and in the name of religion. This is where the disruption in young people's thinking and innate character has occurred, because they lack proper religious foundations. Among them there are people who wanted to become devout and were drawn to devotion, although in the form of fanaticism, misunderstanding of the stipulations of the Koran and the sayings and doings of the prophet, and the distortion of words from their original meanings. Among them there are people who settled down in every quarter, in which these ideas which arrived gained influence — ideas which were either contemptuous of religion or functioned to turn its proper notions into a degree of doubt. This is what one must hasten to confront in the school and in the family both.

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VIEWS ON JOINT RESEARCH EFFORTS EXPRESSED

Colleague's Article Criticized

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 722, 15 Nov 82 pp 16-17

[Article by Dr Muhammad Ashraf al-Bayyumi, professor of organic chemistry, the College of Sciences, the University of Alexandria]

[Text] It was with considerable bewilderment that I read an article about joint scientific research by Dr Ibrahim Badran in the 1 November issue of AL-AHRAM. The reason for this strong sense of dismay [that I felt] was the method that was used in dealing with the question. I found that method to be blatantly conflicting with the scientific analytical method. Besides, there were other differences concerning the subject itself. Therefore, I wanted to critique this article and to point out its inconsistencies.

First, the Academy's Point of View, or Dr Badran's Point of View?

Reference was made at the beginning of the article to the fact that the article was "from the point of view of the Academy of Scientific Research." I am wondering: did the entire faculty of the academy meet to discuss the subject, and was this article an expression of the outcome of this discussion? Or did the article actually express the point of view of the president of the academy, even though a large or a small number of the academy's faculty and scholars might not agree with him? Because this was an important point, I paused [to give it some thought] since much of what we suffer is due to the fact that we tend to confuse the president of an organization with the organization itself. Therefore I think that any title that would lead a reader to believe that an article expresses the opinion of an entire organization when it represents the opinion of one of its members or its president tends to create more confusion. This is a tendency that lacks precision and objectivity, values which we must adhere to as good, scientific values.

Second, some ideas were examined in the article in a context that increased the possibility for the reader to come to the wrong conclusions. Therefore, I thought it was necessary to analyze those ideas.

A. Cooperation and Subordination

Cooperation is a word with positive connotations, but subordination has negative

or rather poor connotations. It is assumed that cooperation guarantees the independence of the cooperating parties, but subordination means that one of the parties loses a considerable measure of his right to make decisions. Subordination prevents or slows down one party's capabilities for self-growth and independent action. Then the question is this: When does common effort become cooperation, and when does it become subordination? What are the obvious standards that must be followed so we can make that judgment, particularly when the common effort is one that is basically between two parties whose capabilities are not equal?

Despite the fact that Egypt's latent capabilities for concrete scientific growth are tremendous and despite the fact that outlets must be found for these capabilities so they can be brought out into the real world, we must nevertheless acknowledge that the countries that are dealing with us in the area of science and development are very much advanced in relation to us. This makes it extremely necessary for us--in fact, it becomes a national duty--to insist on essential conditions such as the need for independence in setting priorities, in planning, supervising, implementing and in publishing.

What is more important than all this is the need to make certain that any project [we become involved in] is one that develops our own capabilities and does not stunt or subordinate them. We must make certain that such projects would deepen our confidence in ourselves to direct research and to solve problems. If countries with comparable qualifications in the area of scientific research insist upon unequivocal frameworks for their joint cooperation to ensure the continuity of their compatibility, that is even the more reason to insist on such clear frameworks when one of the cooperating countries is a developing country.

#### B. The Accessibility and Inaccessibility of Scientific Information

There is hardly any disagreement among those who are familiar with the dynamic quality of scientific research in advanced countries that a large measure of public accessibility to information is essential for progress in research. The benefits that result from that exceed the temporary benefits that result from limiting access to new information. However, this public accessibility is not absolute, and the measure of its benefit differs with the nature of the subjects of research. It is known that foreign organizations spend large sums of money to hold on to some secrets in the pure and applied sciences.

As far as developing countries are concerned, foreign powers try to control them and to utilize their energies to their own advantage. Thus, obtaining accurate information about the particulars of a developing society and about the political, social, religious and economic forces that move it becomes an important objective for these foreign countries, just as obtaining this same information becomes a matter of national duty. Such information would enable the state and [the developing] society to move forward to new horizons and to improve the quality of life for the ordinary individual in that society. All this makes it essential that the developing country not volunteer to give this information. In fact, developing countries must keep this information from being leaked.

Research is being conducted in some scientific disciplines that require little or no secrecy, at least at this stage. There are subjects where strict reservations are to be observed in publishing any information about this research. By the same

Given there is information of a general nature which cannot be concealed, and the attempt to conceal that information becomes an exercise in futility.

Therefore what we have is not a choice between information being public and secret or between its accessibility or inaccessibility. The choice is one over how public should this information be; it should be in accordance with the subject and the subject category.

#### C. Disparate Examples of Development

The examples cited by Dr Badran of countries that received "a measure of progress" are conflicting examples. The Indian model is quite different from that of Taiwan and Korea. I do not wish to go into details in that area, but I will only say that India is an example of a country that insists on a large measure of self-reliance despite the tremendous problems it inherited because of British colonialism and despite its large population. The Indian model produced good results, and it also had the components for security and stability. Therefore, bringing together India on one side and Taiwan and Korea on the other in the area of scientific research and development is a practice that lacks precision and causes harmful confusion.

#### D. Two Methods for Realizing the Role of Scientific Research in Solving Development Problems

Dr Badran defined two methods by which scientific research can play its effective role in solving development problems. One of them is a method achieved by some "countries that promote the importance of scientific research" by increasing the required budgets to provide incentives to capable natives, to raise the standard of wages and incentives for people employed in scientific research and to furnish those people with references and opportunities for international contacts. These policies have enabled many countries to retain their scientists. In fact, these policies caused many scientists who had emigrated from their home countries to return. Dr Badran cited two examples [of that]: the experience of India and of Korea.

The second method [applies] in those cases where "the state cannot provide a climate that is suitable for the development of scientific research, especially applied research." This method is that of "joint research as a new relationship between the advanced world and the developing world." In this regard it must be assumed that the helping country subscribes to a standard of conduct and morals that is required by international relations and UN recommendations."

Dr Badran added, "I believe that the basic distinction between these two methods lies in the degree to which the developing country insists on developing its own capabilities and creating a national base for scientific scholars. Reliance on joint research as a method does not allow a minimum of independence and self-reliance." It is evident that Dr Badran prefers the path of joint research, and it seems that this reflects a general trend with regard to scientific research. It is here that the danger lies.

Despite the fact that the article acknowledges the fundamental success of the self-reliance method in some developing countries, that fact makes scientific research a question that is closely linked with development and with the fact that

funding for that research come from the country itself. Also while the article [advocated] the principle of aware participation, we find that it talked about "cases in which the state cannot provide a climate suitable for the development of scientific research." The article did not explain the reasons why this was not possible. [This situation] compels these countries to rely basically on joint research.

It is more dangerous to assume standards of conduct and morals in international relations between advanced and developing countries, whereas all established facts pertaining to that subject indicate that such standards are absent. It is evident that international relations are controlled by a standard of self-interest and not by moral standards. In fact, the results of many studies and conferences indicate quite clearly the extent to which advanced countries take advantage of developing countries. These studies and conferences indicate that political objectives are among the basic objectives of foreign aid programs. This was stated unequivocally in one of the reports of U.S. AID in Egypt. On a future occasion I will provide some positive examples in this area.

The essence of all this is that the assumptions that were made in the article are ones that I believe are completely erroneous. These assumptions are that countries cannot provide a climate suitable for the development of scientific research, which makes it necessary that they turn to joint research; that we have to assume good conduct and good morals in international relations; that the "costs of research constitute a burden on national spending;" and that, accordingly, research resources must come from abroad. I also have an unshakable faith in the need to build a national base for scientific research whose main components would be independence and self-reliance regardless of the burden of spending [that would be involved]. It is known that we are not talking about large sums of money as far as the state's budget is concerned. Also foreign contributions to research funds are not that large, even though that fact does not minimize their danger.

### Third, Joint Studies and Questions of Scientific Research in Egypt

What is more perplexing is the fact that the article portrayed joint research as though that activity had provided solutions to many questions of scientific inquiry in Egypt. The article enumerates the returns of joint research in Egypt and gives joint research credit for providing the necessary funding for studies that could not have been carried out had this funding not been available. Joint studies are credited with mobilizing the nation's human resources in all academic disciplines; with placing scientific research in a participatory framework for solving problems; and with providing people with lucrative incentives instead of letting them work on a loan basis outside the country, inside the country, writing books or working on two jobs. Joint studies are credited with placing Egyptian academic circles in direct contact with international scientific circles; with presenting the nation's capable people and geniuses to the international scientific community; with ensuring to a large degree supervision over the quality of research; and with helping the state set up distinguished centers. I believe that portraying joint research in this bright light lacks a great deal of objectivity and even involves considerable overstatement. Also portraying some research developments as the direct result of joint research is something that is difficult to believe. What is the ratio of our own funds to foreign funds? What

is the ratio of scholars who received financial incentives through joint research? How did the problem of the college textbook disappear when it is one of the problems we are facing now? All I am asking is that evaluation of these results and their relationship to joint research be subject to "the same objective standards that must be used in scientific studies, and that positive and negative factors be included in the results."

#### Fourth, the Need for Free Dialogue

There were some ideas at the end of the article that I think are quite objectionable, particularly since they were advanced by the president of the Academy for Scientific Research. For example he said that the dialogue that took place about the subject of joint research--a dialogue which has not yet been completed--can be charged to the selfishness of some individuals, to doubts about the selfishness of people in charge of scientific research, or to [an attempt to] cast doubts about the abilities of organization and control agencies. This campaign can be part of a campaign from outside the country wickedly pushed by citizens to deprive Egypt of a method of scientific research that is accepted throughout the world! It can also be part of a general political campaign against Egyptian relations with the outside world and particularly with Americans.

What I am wondering is this: Are these all the possible motives of these individuals? Is there another obvious possible motive, a purely patriotic one? Is love for Egypt a motive? Is duty a motive that requires us to sound the alarm in the face of a trend that at least in the opinion of some scholars and intellectuals is a threat to society?

I am also wondering: Didn't Egyptian scientists, that Dr Badran would consider above being branded as clients, subordinates or disloyal, take part in these campaigns? Isn't this the way to silence people instead of making it possible for them to participate effectively in solving the problems of society? Who is saying that the control and organization agencies are adequate? Isn't there an active role for the press and for the opinions of individuals expressed in the press? Can't these exercise [some] control and spare the country many dangers? Why is the author stirring up the government against us when he says that in his opinion the government does not encourage the view that joint research is a colonialist tool etc., particularly when freedom of opinion and democracy are values that have not yet been well established in our society?

What should prevent us from assuming that it is the objective of some people to re-evaluate a political or an economic trend? Isn't this the same method that is followed in scientific inquiry, the method of re-evaluating theories? Isn't this procedure the secret behind the advancement of the sciences? Why do we rush to accuse people of having wicked intentions or of acting as clients instead of dealing with the matter in a scientific manner? Am I now being accused because I am angry at this unscientific method which is helping to terrify any individual who is concerned about a question and who has a different opinion on it? I would like to state unequivocally that I would be pleased to support fully the idea of presenting such subjects so we can share opinions on them. I would also condemn all attempts to apply pressure with which this free dialogue or other dialogues about important issues is being beset, as long as society's right to reply is available.

## An Invitation for a Symposium or an Open Debate To Deal with the Subject

Finally, I think that the president of the Academy of Scientific Research would have to be objective even if opinions and conclusions differed [with his]. I am also suggesting that the president of the academy call for a symposium or a debate on this subject in which people with different opinions would participate. Together, we would define the points on which we agree and disagree, and we can draw together clear standards to avoid those dangers that Dr Badran acknowledges one of them exists. This is the issue of information being leaked. Dr Badran calls upon state agencies to cooperate "so they can distinguish between what belongs to the country and what may be published as knowledge that should be available to all." I sincerely hope that the president of the academy will call for such a free dialogue. He would thus have provided an important example of the need for objectivity, scientific analysis and receptivity to criticism.

### Role of Egyptian Students Abroad

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic no 722, 15 Nov 82 pp 18-19

[Article by Dr Muhammad 'Ali al-Dimshawi]

[Text] Beginning with issue number 716 (October 1982) AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI started an extremely important report dealing with the second wave of the penetration of Egyptian society. It is thought that the first wave began in the last years of the 18th century, and in our opinion it continued till almost the mid fifties in the 20th century. This wave produced a large quantity of studies and research with which the libraries of the western world abound--particularly the National Library in Paris and [the library of] the British Museum in London. These studies dealt with all aspects of Egyptian life--from the alphabet, a description of boys' games in Upper Egypt and of the performances of female dancers in capital cities to an extremely accurate analysis of the development of the political, economic and social structure of Egyptian society that included undoubtedly the role of Jews in Egyptian life. This is the case with the studies by Jacob Landau in particular. One is truly amazed not only when one visits one of the major libraries in the capitals of Europe, but even any of the small libraries of a university that is interested in historical, economic and social studies. One finds there a large part [of the library's holdings] devoted to the study of Egyptian society throughout the 19th century and the first half of the 20th. A number of foreigners living in Egypt contributed to these studies in addition to another number of people who, under a discriminatory system, had dual citizenship, Egyptian and foreign. In addition, a number of expatriate Egyptians also took part in these studies. All this took place in the context of internationalizing the Egyptian economy and shifting it in an organized manner to "the realm" or the neighborhood of the world capitalist system. What is happening today is so much like what happened yesterday!

The second wave of the penetration of Egyptian society came or rather was intensified in the seventies. It was a phenomenon that attracted attention. Some state agencies took part in it. It may be said in the context of the politics of that period and without going into details that this second wave of the penetration of Egypt is simultaneously the cause and the result of the policy that was pursued in all areas in the seventies. AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI was right in starting this report on the second wave of the penetration of Egypt whose most important effects may be summarized as follows:

1. In general, western information systems about Egypt and American and Israeli systems in particular were strengthened. American and Israeli analysts in particular consider Egypt the key to the region, and this requires careful observation of the political, social and economic movement of Egyptian society. The importance of this accurate observation, especially observation of the Islamic movement, increased undoubtedly and particularly after the Islamic Revolution in Iran succeeded in overthrowing the largest regime in the region that was friendly with the United States and Israel, the Shah's regime.

2. The scientific research movement in Egypt was distorted and disrupted by neutralizing scholars' feelings about their national causes and by turning [the attention of] a distinguished number of competent people or research energies to problems that have no priority as far as present urgent problems of Egyptian life are concerned. The second wave of the penetration of Egypt is also helping to the instill "values" such as individualism and monopoly. What is even undoubtedly more important is the fact that "the spirit of intellectual defeat" is being fostered among scholars in the face of "western science and its tremendous capabilities." This distortion or imbalance of research activity has a special and grave indication in the context of continuous attempts that are being made to dissipate Egyptian society.

The system of scholarships abroad makes an effective contribution to the wave of penetrating Egyptian society. We will shortly see in detail how that is accomplished. However, there are significant differences between the scholarship system and other methods of penetration such as joint research, for example.

1. This system is funded by the state and it has been funded by the state for many years at what is by all standards a very high cost for Egyptian society. Despite the fact that the Egyptian recipient of a scholarship receives a salary which is always set at a [level comparable to that of] the minimum wages in the country where he is studying, the final costs of a scholarship add up to large sums of money that average about 60,000 Egyptian pounds in foreign currency, as Dr Mustafa Bahjat, president of al-Minufiyah University stated in an interview with AKHBAR AL-YAWM.

2. Under the scholarship system the best young scholars at universities and research centers are chosen in what is like a national competition. Scholars from all institutes of scientific research compete for those scholarships. Accordingly, recipients of scholarships in foreign countries--and this is a general rule for which there are exceptions of course--represent the best young minds in the area of scientific inquiry.

3. Recipients of scholarships travel abroad at the beginning of their careers as scholars, and they are easily influenced by many of the negative aspects of western civilization in general and western science in particular. The scholarship system basically derives its importance from the decline in conditions of scientific research in Egyptian universities. The reasons for that are too long to go into, but we will, however, mention a few of those reasons to provide examples: the large number [of students], the book selling business and a clannish spirit, etc. These reasons are not detached from the crisis in society as a whole. Accordingly, the scholarship system helps to develop a number of scholars, and it helps them become acquainted with an important aspect of "the

scientific traditions" that are prevalent in foreign universities. These universities are characterized by a rather considerable measure of freedom of thought, objectivity, team spirit and the easy availability of scientific and living resources. We are saying that despite all this--and these, as we stated, are undoubtedly advantages under the current conditions of Egyptian universities--the scholarship system does help strengthen numerous aspects of the second wave of the penetration of Egypt. The scholarship system shares a number of principal characteristics of some of the means of that penetration, such as joint studies, in the following manner:

First, the host country is provided with a large number of studies that cover all aspects of Egyptian life. A scholarship student, especially in the area of sociology, usually chooses or is assigned a topic that has to do with his country of origin so he would study that topic in the dissertation and research that he will conduct. In this case, with the availability of data and a scientific climate that is superior to that which exists in Egypt, a student's research turns out to be more profound and more comprehensive, and his analysis is more truthful than it would be if a team of scholars from the foreign country had gotten together to conduct the same research. This is because in the final analysis a student is the product of his society and therefore he is more capable than a foreign scholar is of understanding it and living in it. These studies, which are funded by Egypt or by any other Arab country for the duration of the study which may stretch into years, include tuition expenses, research and printing costs, necessary travel costs and even private tutoring as stipulated by the scholarship provisions. These studies actually benefit only the host country. A scholar is asked to file a rather considerable number of copies of his dissertation at the libraries of the college and university where he is studying. In addition, he is asked to provide another number of copies that are sent to various research centers in the host country (10 copies of a doctoral dissertation in French universities). As this situation continues for many years, these research centers, as well as foreign universities, acquire extremely diverse and extremely important studies that deal with the most particular aspects of political, economic and social life in the scholarship student's country of origin. Some of these research centers have close relations with the decision making centers in the host countries. An example of this is the National Institute for Political Science in Paris. As far as Egypt in particular is concerned, a preliminary visit to the main libraries in the capitals of Europe reveals the extent and the kind of effort that was made by Egyptian scholars with Egyptian funding to provide these countries with a complete system of information about Egypt.

What is curious in the matter is that these detailed studies are rarely put to use in Egypt itself. In fact, when a scholarship student returns he is asked to submit no more than two copies of his dissertation at the most. These remain locked up in the archives of the scholarship administration or in the administrative offices of the authorized college. The purpose of these two copies is to issue an equivalency document and to appoint the scholarship student assistant professor at the university. No scientific agency shows an interest in summarizing, translating or publishing these dissertations.

Second, paving the way for the brain drain inside the country and abroad: The set of circumstances that surround a scholarship student abroad and the set of circumstances that confront him in the country upon his return create a very

favorable climate for making domestic or foreign migration the only solution or rather [the only] dream that a returning scholarship student entertains. Regarding the conditions with which a scholarship student abroad is surrounded, there are first general conditions which all scholarship students experience. These have to do with the availability of a scientific atmosphere and better research conditions to which the scholarship student becomes accustomed for a long time that represents the principal period of his becoming a scientist. When he returns he is confronted with "the collapse" of that world where he had become accustomed to produce the work of his intellect. He is swept by the whirlwind and conditions of scientific work in Egypt, and everybody knows what these conditions are.

On the other hand, scholarship students who are studying the natural sciences to be specific generally have the topic of their studies selected for them by their professors or by the research group to which they are assigned at the institutes where they are studying. That topic [usually] represents part of a whole or one in a sequence of topics in an integrated research system whose aim is to serve certain objectives required in the host country. These topics often have nothing to do with the problems of the student's country of origin or with the systems of research in that country, if any. An Egyptian student works hard, devotes himself to his studies abroad, devotes all his efforts to his major area of study and integrates himself in the research system in which he is living abroad. When he returns, however, he does not find the opportunity to practice what he learned. If he finds that opportunity, he will discover that he is over his head in red tape, in classroom hours and innumerable problems of living. Faruq al-Baz and other scholars who have found their way to the "diaspora" of Egyptians abroad are only examples of that.

In our opinion the situation with social studies is more serious than that with the natural sciences because of the close ties between these sciences and prevailing political and social conditions. An Egyptian student leaves Egypt after having acquired his college education in a linear setting that did not allow him to confront an opinion with another opinion. He had grown up in a general political climate that in most cases allows only one opinion--the official one. In fact, he learns here "to fear deviant currents" such as communism or extremist Islam. He learns to accept everything he is told, and he twists his mind and his thoughts so he can conform. Finally, he acquires his education in most cases under difficult academic conditions and at a scientific standard that does not allow him to examine ideas or become familiar with any but a few truly worn out theories in the social sciences. When he arrives at a foreign university, the situation is completely different. In the strongholds of western capitalism he finds the university teeming with all currents that interact with each other and coexist in considerable freedom. Even the professors themselves come in all political and intellectual colors, from the far right to the far left of the political spectrum. This does not affect [their] team spirit, and none of them schemes against the other with security agencies. When a student leaves the university, he finds in society a climate that approximates that which he found in the university. The patriarchal mode and the mode of intellectual guardianship disappear to a large extent, and slogans of freedom, fraternity and equality--and these are true Islamic sayings--are sufficiently evident in the student's daily life despite the fact that racism, violence and rejectionism are on the rise in those societies. The outcome of this journey is that the scholarship student

discovers at the same time the meaning of "the presence" and "the absence" of these values that are basic to science and life. Hence he begins a long journey of "alienation" that may last his entire life. For he is not 100 percent Egyptian, nor is he 100 percent a foreigner. He tries to reduce his conflict with his society by staying in contact with foreign scientific circles (in joint studies, for example), but this involves considerable waste of his capabilities. Unless we can find an advanced social and political system that can utilize these capabilities, he too will [eventually] find his way to the "diaspora" of Egyptians abroad.

What we are getting at from all these preliminaries is that confronting the second wave of penetration that is accompanying and backing the imperialist, U.S.-Israeli plan to control the region cannot be done in parts. That is, it cannot be done by fixing an imbalance in the joint research system here or an imbalance in the scholarship system there. [Nor can it be done by correcting] the decline in the standard of research at universities and research centers of Egypt [or by putting an end] to the continuing westernization of society and so on down the list. The second wave of the penetration of Egypt must be confronted with a comprehensive view of this plan that comprises all its political, economic and social aspects.

#### Colleague Comments on Report

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic no 722, 15 Nov 82 p 19

[Text] In a column entitled "A Model of Sociological and Political Research" appearing on page 13 of issue number 718 of AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI, dated 18 October 1982, it was stated that two studies had been conducted about income distribution in Egyptian society and the economic, social and political implications of income distribution modes.

The first research about income distribution in Egypt was conducted by Dr Judah 'Abd-al-Khalil, Dr Sa'd al-Din Ibrahim, Dr Ibrahim al-'Isawi and Dr 'Ali al-Din Hilal and others. The other study on income distribution in Egypt was [a joint effort] between the National Center for Sociological Research and U.S. AID. Funding for the study amounted to 93,000 dollars. It was evident that more than one foreign party was repeating a study on the same subject. Everyone knows the significance of that.

Reference to the research on income distribution in Egypt was made in this manner in the context of the article, "Describing Egypt in American Terms" and the article, "The Second Wave of the Penetration of Egypt." Since such a reference implies unfavorable suggestions and insinuations, in addition to the fact that some of the information published in the forementioned column was not accurate, I would like to bring the following facts to the readers' attention.

First, there was an agreement between the National Center for Sociological and Criminological Research and the research program in Development Studies at Princeton University. According to that agreement the center was to supervise a study on income distribution in Egypt. Eleven Egyptian scholars--among whom are the four that were mentioned--and three American scholars took part in preparations for that study. In accordance with the forementioned agreement, scientific

supervision of the study was to be done by a committee. That committee was made up of me and Dr Robert Tignor, a professor at Princeton University. We were the two principal scholars for that study.

Second, Egyptian scholars took part in setting up the framework for the study and the details of that framework. It was within that framework that each one of them chose the research topic that he liked. The plan for the study included publishing the research that is produced by the study in a book in English.

Third, from the outset the Egyptian research team insisted on the need to publish the studies in a book in Arabic. This meant that part of the compensation for the scholars be set aside to finance the Arabic edition of the book so it would be available to Egyptian readers and decision makers.

Fourth, when the Egyptian team conducting the research sensed that they did not have much data and that the data they had had not been adjusted to recent developments in the area of income distribution in Egypt, an agreement was reached to carry out a field survey that would include a sample from a rural area and one from an urban area. This survey was to be conducted by the National Center for Sociological Research, and it was to be funded by U.S. AID. Members of the Egyptian team took part in that survey with the cooperation of experts from the National Center for Sociological Research and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and the Census. Thus, the forementioned survey was not an independent research project that was being conducted by another party, but it was rather an attempt to complete the required data for the study of income distribution in Egypt. Also the survey was carried out under the auspices of a specialized national agency that has had long experience in that field. This is the National Research Center [which] designed the survey forms for both rural and urban areas. The sample was drawn in a cooperative effort with the National Center for Sociological Research in accordance with the powers granted to it by the authorized agency, which is the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and the Census.

Fifth, when the field survey project floundered because of differences between the National Center for Research and the Cairo office of U.S. AID, Egyptian scholars were forced to rely on available data to complete their research. These studies were published in a book in English by Holmes and Meyer in New York. Also the Arabic edition is about to be published by the Arab Center for Publishing and Research in Cairo.

It is evident from all the foregoing that the study on income distribution in Egypt is one study and not two as has been mentioned. The study focused on a subject that has become the topic of the hour in Egypt. It was carried out under the auspices of a national research organization and under the supervision of the authorized agency. The studies have been published in English, and the Arabic edition is to appear soon. With such standards this study is not considered one of the sociological and political studies that are actually referred to in the discussion about "describing Egypt in American terms."

Although I am sympathetic to the basic question that was raised on the pages of AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI, and although I cherish the important role the magazine is playing in the discussion of public issues, I do believe that clarity is vital to arrive at a sound understanding of these questions. Hence comes my concern for making this correction.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEFENDED, PARASITIC CAPITALISTS ATTACKED

Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 17 Nov 82 p 8

[Article by Mahmud 'Abd-al-Wahab: "At Weekly Cairo Symposium Dr Fu'ad Mursi Says That Public Sector Is the Responsibility of All National Forces"]

[Text] "The government is deceiving the people; where is the capitalist who would buy a unit that is failing?"  
"Fighting the public sector is part of the attempt by parasitic capitalists to control the economy."  
"The investment law is an organized attempt to do away with the public sector in a legal manner."  
The story of the plan against the public sector that came out of 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman's office.

At the weekly symposium designated for discussing development of the public sector, Dr Fu'ad Mursi announced that the struggle over the public sector is part of the struggle between the parasitic class and national forces in Egypt. Although the parasites have succeeded in dealing firm blows to many of the gains that were made by the Egyptian people, they have nevertheless failed to deal a blow to the public sector. The parasitic forces want to create confusion in the public sector so they can terminate its role as a leader in the development process. This is not a novel rhetorical statement: for in addition to being a symbol of victory in Egypt's national battles, the public sector has 30 billion pounds in investments; 1.1 million Egyptian employees; and 380 companies. The public sector gives society an added value; each 8 billion pounds represent 40 percent of national revenues and yield an annual surplus of 880 million pounds. Because all this comes from taxes and fees and the savings of the Egyptian people, it is the duty of all Egyptians to defend it. It is also the duty of the armed forces to defend it. [Someone in] the armed forces once said that had it not been for the public sector, the armed forces would not have been able to wage their battles successfully.

Why Attack?

All the countries of the world, in the east and in the west, have public sectors. The United States of America, the leader of monopolistic capitalism in the world, has a public sector that controls 30 percent of total national revenues in the United States. Saudi Arabia has a public sector. The whole world has a public sector. It is not true that the public sector in Egypt is a failure. Figures belie [that claim]. The figures indicate that when the open-door policy and the

"new idea" of developing the public sector saw the light of day, the public sector in Egypt represented 54.5 percent of the Egyptian economy; controlled 66 percent of industrial production; 72.6 percent of oil and petroleum products production; 76 percent of the construction sector; 100 percent of the electricity sector; 76.8 percent of the transportation sector; 50.9 percent of domestic and foreign trade; 100 percent of the financial sector; and 78.8 percent of the services sector. What is more serious and more important than all that is that the public sector generated 85.9 percent of total national savings and was involved in 90 percent of national investments.

Why is the public sector under attack when this is its status and its contribution in Egypt and when it can be found everywhere in the world? Why is the public sector under attack? Why is there an attempt to liquidate it even though it is known that there can be no development anywhere in the world without a public sector? In order for development to be realized, the keys of the national economy must be controlled. Unfortunately, after 6 years of the open-door policy the keys to Egypt's national economy are now controlled by many people who are tampering with them either in the banks, in domestic and foreign trade or in imports. Consequently, this explains the futility of talking about planning: why make plans when one does not control the keys to one's national economy?

#### The Beginning of the Story

The attempt to create confusion in the public sector began in the days of 'Abd-al-Nasir in a campaign about the failure or corruption of the public sector. This happened at a time when the public sector was the principal sector in Egypt's economy. It was the sector that had assumed the leadership in our country's development effort. [People involved in that campaign] hoped to penetrate and infiltrate the public sector, but these campaigns did not succeed.

In 1971 after 'Abd-al-Nasir died the idea of setting up new projects with foreign capital emerged. The claim was made that Egypt needed foreign capital. Nevertheless, these appeals were being made abashedly and with apprehension until the summer of 1973, before the October War; it was then that those appeals became louder and clearer. It was said that we needed the open-door policy. In the aftermath of the October war the regime felt that it was strong, and in June 1974 it proclaimed the Arab and Foreign Investment Law. From that moment all previous attempts [to create confusion in the public sector] took the form of a law that was being hailed as the means to attract foreign capital into Egypt. It was then that the main blows against the public sector began falling.

#### The Importance of the Public Sector

Until 1974 the public sector had the primary credit in four areas:

--It was truly an industrial base. Although this was light industry, it was supposed to turn into heavy industry by 1965.

--It was a base for pursuing planning as a method. One cannot talk about planning without a base of publicly owned property that would take the plans and mandatory directions they lay out and put them into practice. Without public ownership of property talking about planning becomes pointless.

--The public sector was a base for social changes. Despite its flexibility and the ambiguity of the term, we accepted it because it meant gains for workers, protection for the working class and the achievement of socialism.

--It was the base for the establishment of public ownership of land in the agriculture sector, despite the fact that the overwhelming activity in the agricultural sector took place in the private sector.

Despite its importance, when the public sector became the target of an attack, the aim was to create confusion in all categories of all public sector establishments. This meant that the public sector's leadership role in the process of developing the Egyptian economy was to be attacked. In accordance with its accomplishments in the sixties, in accordance with the national charter and the constitution, the public sector was entrusted with a leadership role in the development process in Egypt. When we say the public sector had a leadership role, we do so because it was armed with the means that would make it a leader in the development process. The means with which the public sector was armed were:

--It controlled the keys to the Egyptian economy.

--It exercised considerable clout within the economy.

--It led the planning process.

--With all these means the public sector was also directing the private sector.

Therefore, when the idea to attack the public sector began, it began on two levels: the first was to do away with its leadership role, and the second was to liquidate its units of production.

Because achievement of the first point, which is the leadership role, is a moral point that cannot be readily defined, this point was easier to realize.

Therefore, from its very first moment the economic open-door policy concentrated on phasing out the leadership role of the public sector. Therefore, we find that whereas in 1974 the public sector comprised 54.5 percent of the national economy, in 1980 it made up 49 percent only of all economic activity in the nation.

The Investment Law has eliminated the leadership role of the public sector; consequently, the public sector is breaking up.

The clearest example of that lies in the fact that public organizations have been abolished. The system that was used was that each group of companies pursuing a certain activity was under a minister, depending on the activities of the companies. This was a form of control and organization. Under the claim of free management and giving companies their freedom to run their own business, public organizations were abolished. What was the result of that? Corruption set in the companies; absolutely nothing was achieved; and the organizational structure of the public sector was destroyed.

What is even more serious is that some public sector cadres--managers and professionals who make up generations of administrators and who were brought up to

respect public ownership--became involved in open-door policy projects and left the public sector. This means that the professional capabilities of the public sector are being drained.

Although the open-door policy was justified on the grounds that it would bring new technology, new management techniques and state of the art organization and operating systems, we suddenly discovered that all open-door policy projects were founded on experts in management and organization from Egypt, and all of them were from the public sector. That is, the state was preparing and training those people for others. What then are the cadres that are left in the public sector?

Moreover, the state comes up with policies to price public sector products below cost. Then when the public sector needs loans, the banks lend it money at high interest rates. The state provides no protection for national products, nor does it carry out any replacement or renovation operations at any of its [production] units. Then people talk about the impotence and the failure of the public sector! Is it not logical after all these impediments for the public sector to fail? But because the appeal is more malicious than that and because the government is confusing the issues, it is preparing this naive preface to promote a more naive idea. It is claiming that the public sector is a failure and is losing money. The state then should sell the public sector's failing units. The government thinks that it is smarter than the public and that the public will buy its ploy. Who is the fool who will buy a unit of production that the government says is a failure? What capitalist in the world would buy into such a losing proposition from the outset?

The most serious of these attempts was made in 1981. It came in the form of a curious bill entitled "Strengthening and Developing the Public Sector." This bill would allow sale of public sector units to native capitalists, not to foreign and Arab investors, as the justifications to the bill state, only to native capitalists. This bill came from the office of 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman where it was drafted. 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman is a man who holds no official position. The bill was introduced to the Council of Ministers by two ministers, 'Abd-al-Razzaq 'Abd-al-Majid and Taha Zaki. When the bill was introduced, there was an outcry against it.

#### Why Sell?

And here a question may come to mind: why are parasitic capitalists trying to purchase the public sector? In order for us to answer this question, we have to recall the prevailing climate in 1980 and 1981 when the campaign against the open-door policy became intense and al-Sadat's promise of coming prosperity failed to materialize. After 6 years of patience it became evident to the people that the open-door policy was nothing more than a big illusion. According to the figures of the Cairo Chamber of Commerce, which is an official chamber, prices rose tenfold since 1972, in 10 years. After tightening their controls on all sectors of the Egyptian economy parasitic capitalists found that they were still being attacked. They found people saying that they had not benefited from the open-door policy whereas the capitalists had realized fantastic profits from it. One of those capitalists was able to make 250 million pounds in 8 years. Who says the open-door policy did not achieve gains? Al-Sadat had said that prosperity would be achieved in 1980, and it was in fact achieved, but for whom? For them,

most certainly, but not for the majority of the people. Therefore, parasitic capitalists decided to enter into a partnership with the public sector. And when people would say that open-door policy projects were not engaged in productive activities, those proponents of the open-door policy would reply, "How come? We are partners in iron and steel [production], in the Kima Company, in the al-Nasr Automobile Company and in other Egyptian companies."

But why haven't parasitic capitalists established companies, and why haven't they added productive assets to the Egyptian economy? This is something they cannot and do not want to do because capital turnover and profit returns from such activities are much less than those from speculating in land, buying and selling currencies and narcotics and engaging in other parasitic activities. The aim of parasitic capitalists was not only to defend the open-door policy by liquidating the public sector, but it was also ultimately to tighten their control over all sectors of Egypt's economy. Hence came the strong campaign against the bill [which was spearheaded] by labor unions, professional associations and parties. The campaign against the bill went beyond the bill and attacked all the symbols of parasitic capitalism. The campaign continued to escalate until the regime confronted it at the time with arrests. This was followed by the assassination of al-Sadat and the ouster of 'Abd-al-Razzaq 'Abd-al-Majid and Taha Zaki from the cabinet in one fell swoop.

#### What Do We Want?

When we talk about developing the public sector, it is self-evident that we will have to face this question: What do we want for the public sector?

Clearly what we want for the public sector is that public ownership remain untouched; that the rights of public sector workers remain untouched; and that there be no favoritism for the private sector.

When a minister like 'Abd-al-Razzaq 'Abd-al-Majid declares that there are stagnant goods in the public sector worth 3.5 billion pounds, that is not to be construed as an indictment against the public sector, as much as it is an indictment against the open-door policy. This is because the state has failed to protect its national products.

This is not an issue for the left only; it is an issue for all parties, for the unions and for the native bourgeoisie who are engaged in production. It is in the interests of all those [groups] to defend the public sector.

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SAVINGS GROWTH NOTED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Central Bank Report Before People's Assembly. Savings Growth of 3 Billion Egyptian Pounds Resulting From Interest-Rate Increase"]

[Text]. In its new session which begins the day after tomorrow, the People's Assembly will discuss a report prepared by the Egyptian Central Bank. The report states that local savings deposits and deposits made in foreign currency registered a large increase of more than 3,000 million Egyptian pounds through the fiscal year that ended last June. This increase amounts to a growth-rate of about 61 percent, up from 34 percent for the previous fiscal year.

The report states that payments, by various means, have increased by 4.523 billion pounds, a growth rate of 43.4 percent--and have reached a total of 14.954 billion pounds at the end of June 1982. Since this growth rate exceeds the real growth in the domestic gross national product, it indicates an increase in inflationary pressures and an urgent need for treatment. The effect of this could show up in the coming years in the form of deficit, if the government limited use of its subsidy policy.

Reevaluation of gold deposited with the issued cover on 30 June 1982, has led to a loss of 138 million pounds which was compensated for by government treasury bonds deductions from bank profits due to the government.

The report also states that in raising the interest rate on loans and advances, the bank was seeking a new policy to establish variable interest rates with the goal of providing the producing sectors that are important to the national economy with a low interest rate to keep their financing cost at a minimum, and charging high interest on commercial loans.

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## PROBLEMS IN NEW DESERT TOWN REVIEWED

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 Nov 82 p 3

/Article by al-Sayyid al-Najjar: "15 May City--Lifeless after 2100 Hours and Complaining about Services and Utilities"/

/Text/ Why do we insist on spoiling tasty meals with too much salt?

That is exactly what is happening in the city of 15 May and the new towns in Egypt. We are spending millions of pounds to carry out this massive job, which is the first experiment in the construction of residential cities that have a full range of services and utilities, rather than focussing on the broken-down utilities in Cairo, whose hypothetical life has ended.

In spite of that, the deficiency in some services and utilities in this city is frustrating the objective in the establishment of these towns and making life for the people who agree to live in them a scenario of daily suffering.

No one denies the effort being made in them. However, the residents of the town lack individual services. It is not just the City Redevelopment Agency that is responsible for these problems--rather, they are the responsibility of all services sectors, supply, communications, health, postal services and so forth.

Nor does anyone deny that the infrastructure of these services exists, or is coming into being. But when the journey of the construction will reach its end is a question on the tongues of all the inhabitants in the city.

### 36,000 Housing Units

At the outset, Eng Nabil Fahmi, chairman of this massive project, the City Redevelopment Agency, presented us with his statement. The project is aimed at building 36,000 housing units in three stages. The first stage started in 1979 and ended in March 1983, and involved 12,000 apartments. The second stage, in which the allocation of housing will start in 1984, has begun and will be completed in 1986. Then there is the third stage, which will last until 1990. Work on the three stages was supposed to have been completed in 2000 but following the great accomplishments that were made in the first stage, work on it will end in 1990; that is, it will take just 12 years.

### The Water Problem

As far as the city's problems go, the water problem is in the forefront. Ulfat Muhammad says, "It has become commonplace to find residents of the town all carrying tin cans or buckets in search of a hydrant with water in it. More correctly, the citizen's basic job before going to work is to search for water, which does not ultimately get to the upper stories. The reason, as we know it, is that there are problems between people working in the water plant and officials in the town, who are compelled to use this approach to annoy the inhabitants. On the first and second floors, however, the water flows normally. It is sometimes cut off, but the problem is that the water is often cut off from the town totally for a period of a day or two. I will not comment on that. Everyone is responsible, and the citizens know how important water is for families and children. Since a large water tank is being built, why don't we hasten to complete it, and end this problem for good? Until this plant is completed, why aren't four machines put into operation to pump water to the town from Hilwan? If these machines operate at full capacity 12 hours a day, that will meet the city's need for water."

### The First Aid Center

Hashim Mahmud says, "I will not talk to you about the problems in the city in general, but I will describe to you our most recent sufferings because of the lack of hospitals or health offices: a few days ago, a neighbor died at 1900 hours in the evening, and we could not get a permit to bury him from the Hilwan health office until 1000 hours the morning of the following day. At night we often find residents running around in the streets of the town, anxiously asking everyone they meet for a way to find a doctor."

### Buses till 2100 Hours in the Evening

Kamal Mustafa says, "Transportation for the town was organized from the time they started operating on 1 May 1981, but unfortunately, with the increase in population density in the town, communications have started to turn bad. For thousands of inhabitants and people working in town construction we can find only three buses in the morning period, and a single bus in the evening. The buses are so delapidated that one of the women living in the town suffered a miscarriage because of the bad condition of the buses and bad driving along the road. Moreover, the bus schedules are not well organized--they come either every 15 minutes or every 2 hours, and it's just a matter of luck. The buses rest in Hilwan for a waiting period which can be as much as an hour and they stop only for a few minutes in the town, or do not stop at all--that is, as soon as the passengers get down they go directly back to Hilwan."

Kamal Mustafa added, "The bus schedules end at 2100 hours in the evening, and from that time on the town is totally cut off from the world. Taxis do not operate along this line at night. If a taxi is amenable, it will make you pay the fare it wants, which sometimes comes to 5 pounds although the distance is no greater than 3 kilometers between 15 May and Hilwan."

"What we are demanding is that a number of buses be made available from Hilwan to /15/ May, or that the Hilwan-Atlas bus be extended to 15 May and buses be put in operation between 15 May and Ramsis, al-'Atabah and Liberation /Square/, same as with the other new towns in Egypt."

#### A Bread Stand and Bottled Butane Warehouse

Hisham Mahmud would like a bread distribution stand in every neighborhood, "We sometimes waste 50 piasters buying 20 piasters' worth of bread from Hilwan. The same thing with respect to bottled butane--a single cylinder costs us no less than 5 pounds. We would like a bottled butane warehouse in the town so that we will be able to get it anytime at set prices."

#### Mail Also

Eng al-Sayyid 'Abd-al-Raziq complains about the mail problem, /saying/ "The office that exists opens its doors at 0800 in the morning and closes at 1400 hours in the afternoon. There are no people in it to distribute incoming mail. Rather, you have to go to the office to ask if you have letters or not, in which case you have to take a day off to look for your mail."

Kamiliya 'Azmi Khalil, in the town's telephone exchange, says that no less than 10 employees are needed to work in the exchange so that it will be possible to operate it at full level, with direct dialing and incoming and outgoing cables; the operation now runs from 0800 to 1400 hours and from 1400 hours to 2000 in the evening. In order for it to be possible for the exchange to operate over a 24-hour period, the agreement of the chairman of the Telecommunications Authority will be needed.

In spite of the importance of an integrated exchange like that, it has been out of operation for a month or more. The al-Ma'adi exchange was notified of this breakdown more than once, but nobody took action.

#### Consumer Goods

In the al-Ahram complex in Neighborhood Six, 'Abd-al-Jabir 'Ali Ah-mad, the manager of the complex, said "The goods arrive at their stipulated times, and the requests are prepared on the basis of the goods we need. For example, we get 2,000 sacks of rice a week, 200 boxes of detergent, 100 boxes of oil containing 1,200 kilograms, and 150 boxes of Savo containing 900 cartons. These quantities are sold each week to any citizen who comes to buy, whether he is an inhabitant of the town, a worker in it, an inhabitant of Hilwan or whatnot. These goods are freely available and it is permitted to sell them to any citizen. Reserving a portion of these goods or giving preference to the inhabitants of the town over other people is a power I do not possess." 'Adil Sayyid Hasan, a grocer in the complex, states that if he reserves any commodity, and a supply inspector comes to him at any time and finds that he has these goods in his possession, he will write up a report charging him with refusing to sell. For it to be possible to allocate a portion of the goods in the complex to the inhabitants of the town, it will be necessary that a decree be issued by the board chairman of the al-Ahram complexes regarding such an allocation.

Muhammad Muhammad al-Zughbi, manager of the Neighborhood Seven complex, states "Distributing goods to /people in/ the town alone would help the complex from selling at the customary average rate, which is 400 pounds a day.

"We would like the goods just to be available to the town, because we will be very comfortable dealing with the inhabitants of the town."

#### A Linkup to the Inhabitants

In the town supply office, Husni 'Abd-al-Jawad, the office manager, talked about his role in surveillance activities and the solution to the masses' supply problems by stating, "The office conducts oversight and inspection of the markets and the distribution of the goods that reach the town, and the solution of all problems that face the citizens with respect to supplies." On the bread problem, Husni 'Abd-al Jawad said "The bread stand located in Neighborhood Six is adequate for the needs of the people living there, and we will demand that a volume that is adequate for Neighborhood Seven be supplied until a special stand is built for them." He said, "I encourage everyone who has a complaint to be so kind as to present it to the supply office, and I will give him a deadline by which the problem will be resolved."

#### A Medical Center Closed at Night

On operating the medical center at night, Dr Muhammad Nabil said, "That is supposed to be the case, but how can we stay over when no inhabitable places have been provided? When the City Redevelopment Agency asked us to apply the system of shifts over a full 24 hours, we agreed, but we just want a rest house to be provided so we can stay over. We are still waiting. The period of work now is from 0800 hours in the morning to 1600 hours in the afternoon.

"It is worth pointing out that the rate of citizens' complaints on the request to have the center operate 24 hours increased after two deaths occurred in the town. Although more than one sick person went to the center after 1700 hours, they found it closed." Eng Nabil Fahmi, chairman of city redevelopment, asserts that the center operates over a 24-hour period.

#### I Am Not in Charge

Eng Nabil Fahmi, chairman of the 15 May City agency, comes up with solutions to all of these complaints most easily and succinctly. He considers that all of these complaints can be attributed to the fact that the town was settled 4 years ahead of schedule. Why, then, did the settlement take place? That was because people found that work had been completed on a number of buildings and considered that people should be settled in them, to help solve the /housing/ shortage.

However, since people have been put in up to 3,000 housing units, that is, enough for approximately 15,000 people, doesn't that make it worth solving these simple problems, as they are keeping the project from achieving its objective of alleviating the shortage and making inhabitants comfortable?

Eng Nabil Fahmi said, "First, before we talk about any problems, nothing regarding complaints about the postal service, the telephones, supplies or communications is my responsibility. I have provided places for these services only so that they can carry out their services and pursue their activities. The entity responsible for organizing work in them, or increasing the quantity and quality of these services, is the office of the chairmen of these agencies. In spite of that, I have contacted the office a great deal to discuss solutions to the problems that are connected to these services.

"As far as linking basic commodities to cards in the case of the inhabitants of the town goes, 'Abd-al-Hayy 'Abd-al-Ghani, manager of supplies in Hilwan, has undertaken to provide a cooperative grocery merchant and I will furnish him with a store in the town and the inhabitants' cards will be handled through him."

#### Solving the Water Problem in 31 December

What is the solution to the inhabitants' basic problem, which is the water shortage? The town head replied, "We are now getting water from Hilwan through a temporary branch line. When people themselves need more water, they cut the water off from us by every means, among them drawing up charges in the police station. We get some water via a 400-millimeter pipe and this amount is stored in a 3,000 /cubic/ meter tank. It is then distributed to the lines in the town. This shortage will continue to exist as long as we depend on a branch line from Hilwan.

"However, they will be holding me responsible for the water problem as of next 31 December, after work is completed on the town's own water tank, which will have a capacity of 60,000 meters a day. After that the water will go up not just to the fifth floor but to the 10th."

He said, "We have not yet collected the price of the water from the inhabitants because it has not been supplied regularly, but, once the water does come in regularly on 31 December, we will collect water consumption charges from the inhabitants."

The head of the town added, "In all the town's services, we will be concentrating on inhabited areas alone. At the end of the year, all the streets in the town will be lit; with the completion of the first stage in March 1983 work will be completed on all the road, sewer, water and electricity facilities."

Concerning the need to have the medical center operating over a 24-hour period, Nabil Fahmi, head of the town agency, stressed that a medical center had been set aside for all six neighborhoods containing all the various fields of specialization. A medical center was opened in Neighborhood Five and it also serves the inhabitants of Neighborhoods Six and Seven. It now has six doctors, and with them there is a first aid vehicle. These doctors also reside in the town and the center is open 24 hours a day.

On the aesthetic aspects of the town, Eng Nabil Fahmi said, "This aspect depends on the inhabitants of the town. Having exerted all our powers to plant trees in the town and put shrubs on its sidewalks so that it has become one of the most beautiful towns in Egypt, we cannot then devote ourselves full time to keeping it up.

Rather, the people are supposed to feel that the place belongs to them and to take charge of looking after it and keeping it up. In addition, a primary education school has been opened in the town with 300 pupils, at a ratio of 26 pupils per classroom."

In conclusion, Eng Nabil Fahmi, the chairman of the 15 May City Agency, asserts "The town, in its current state, at just 3 years of age, should be considered a most splendid achievement, but unfortunately only foreign experts praise it. Do not forget that I hope that 15 May City will be the most splendid town in the world."

#### An Appeal from the Inhabitants of 15 May City

To the chairman of the Public Transport Authority: to agree to operate bus lines from 15 May City to Ramsis, Liberation and al-'Atabah Squares, increase the operating hours of the 15 May-Hilwan bus to midnight, and operate buses better than those that exist now, on account of their bad condition, or extend the Hilwan-Atlas line to 15 May City, while starting daily operations for the bus from the town to all other locations at 0530 hours in the morning, rather than 0630.

To the chairman of the Postal Authority: to put a mailman to work in the town's post office.

To the chairman of the Telecommunications Authority: to operate the town's telegraph and exchange over a period of 24 hours a day, on account of the needs of the town's inhabitants.

11887  
CSO: 4504/88

ISRAEL CONDEMNED FOR 'ILLEGAL INTERVENTION' IN ARMENIANS' RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Tehran ALIK in Armenian 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] As a result of the Israeli regime's policy of rejecting all but its own viewpoints, the existence and status of one of the important centers of the Armenian Apostolic Church has been put under question.

The expulsion of Archbishop Karekin Kazanjian from Jerusalem, besides trampling with the rights of the Armenian Church, also endangers other churches in the Holy City.

The Armenian Community of Jerusalem is governed through the Patriarchate which, like the other Patriarchate in Istanbul, while being under the Catholicate of Ejmiadzin, enjoys administrative independence. Archbishop Karekin Kazanjian is a member of the Brotherhood of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem.

The present Israeli government apparatus, which clings tightly to Zionist teachings of strong power thinking and chauvinism, by its chainlink persecution of Archbishop Kazanjian, as so noted by the Armenian Patriarchate, violates the existing freedoms of religions in Jerusalem and tramples underfoot the special religious rights that have emanated from Jerusalem's unique status, and have had centuries of precedent.

Jerusalem is considered the Holy Place for the Jewish, Christian and Muslim religions. It is the place which contains sanctified structures and centers belonging to the three aforementioned religions.

For the past many centuries until now the Christian Holy Places have attracted thousands of Armenians who have made their homes in the Holy City.

The Armenian Church has been operating in Jerusalem since the 4th century. The Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem was established in the 7th century by the Brotherhood of St. James' Monastery located southwest of Jerusalem on Mt. Sion heights. Operating alongside the Patriarchate are the Armenian secular school and the Seminary (Zharangavoratz Varzharan) of which Archbishop Kazanjian is the dean.

Also operating in Jerusalem beside the Armenian Patriarchate is the Patriarchate of the Greek [Orthodox] Church established following the Chaldean (451 A.D.) Conference. (Although it did not stay in Jerusalem all the time, it became permanently centered there in 1845). Jerusalem's Roman Catholic Patriarchate was created in 1099, operated until 1291, and became permanently established there in 1874. The Jewish religious community was established in Jerusalem in 1824.

One of the four sectors of Old Jerusalem is known as the Armenian quarter. (The others are the Christian, the Jewish and the Muslim quarters).

Israel which has governed West Jerusalem since 1949, captured the eastern sector in 1967 and has been involved in "Jewification" of the city, does not have the right to interfere in the affairs of the Holy Places of the Holy City. Jerusalem is the center for the three religions whose adherents make up half of the world population. Israel has set up its rule there by force of arms, its presence in Jerusalem having no legal basis. According to the UN 1947 resolution, Jerusalem must become an international city, an administratively independent unit.

5854  
CSO: 4605/3

**ARMENIAN COMMUNITY CALLED UPON 'TO ASSIST BATTLEFRONT'**

Tehran ALIK in Armenian 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Already 26 months have past since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

It is already 26 months since Iranian soldiers and revolution guards, with thousands of other combatants at their side, have been fighting against the aggressor enemy in order to restore the country's territorial integrity, to defend the revolution. Because of their brave stand it is more than a year that the situation has undergone a change.

The Iranian fight reflects the popular-supported war. Thousands of youth as well as the old and the young, responding to the call to arms, have gone to the front in groups, many of whom have been there for 2 years. The people of Khuzistan, when the Iraqis neared their cities, put up resistance by all available means, be it by stone or Molotov cocktail. It was the decisive will to defend which taught everyone that it is possible even with stones to come out against tanks and armored vehicles.

The people at the battlefield and behind the lines came out everywhere in public places. It was because of public support that it became possible to re-invigorate the army which at the start of the war was not in an advantageous situation.

One individual put his life in service at battlefield, another provided the livelihood while the third showed support through technical skills, all responsibility-assumed Iranians enduring the hard after-effects of the war, creating a condition that allowed the government to concentrate attention on the war, in allocating to it both financial and manpower resources.

The Iranian Armenians too, realizing their responsibilities, have participated in all activities. The Tehran diocese, as in the case of the Azerbaijan and Irano-Indian counterparts, demonstrated their support. Fundraising projects were instituted and the Armenian Community came to the support of the nation's defending fighters and to the war-suffering people of Khuzistan by providing clothes, supplies, cash contributions and manpower. The Iranian Armenians have given numerous martyrs in the defence of Iran's territorial integrity.

Help for the battlefield continues, including those from many Armenian organizations. One such gesture was presentation of a motorcycle by the ALIK organization to the Islamic army.

It is everyone's responsibility to help the battlefield. Iran's Armenian students are also participating in such aid activities; and in meeting the suggestion of students of Armenian schools, Tehran's Armenian diocese, in order to help organize the fund-raising program, yesterday published a call which we printed in our issue of yesterday. We are convinced that Iranian Armenian students, as they have demonstrated many times, aware of their responsibilities, will demonstrate their full participation in the fund-raising, with parents standing by in support.

5854  
CSO: 4605/4

IRAN

BILL PASSES TO RAISE MORE FUNDS FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Nov 82 p 5

[Report by Minister of Industries Mostafa Hashemi]

[Text] A few days ago, the Majlis ratified the bill to establish the Supreme Council of Industries. In accordance with this bill, with the establishment of the Supreme Council of Industries, headed by the prime minister and with the participation of all the industrial ministers, the minister of oil, the minister without portfolio, and the head of the Plan and Budget Organization, the existing problems and difficulties will be studied and the goals of national industrial expansion will be coordinated within a framework of mid-term and long-term planning. In the opinion of the officials, the separation of the Ministry of Mines and Metals from the Ministry of Industries and the creation of the new Ministry of Heavy Industries, the necessity was felt for the creation of a single decision-making center to coordinate and balance the growth, expansion and goals of various industries. In the opinion of these officials, the establishment of the Supreme Council of Industries, with the participation of all the industrial ministers in the sessions of the Council, will enable various industrial units of the country which are under various industrial ministries to benefit from balanced growth and the solution to many of the present difficulties of the national industries.

At the present time, the industrial units of the country are under the auspices of the three Ministries of Mines and Metals, Industries and Heavy Industries. Before the Ministry of Mines and Metals was separated from the Ministry of Industries and the Ministry of Heavy Industries created, the affairs of the industrial

sector were, more or less, concentrated in the Ministry of Industries.

The industries which were created in the past generally consisted of assembly units which are completely dependent on foreign markets for their raw materials and spare parts. Also, the assembly industries have been created for the most part by the private sector and by using the banking credits of the country which reduced the role of the government in the management of the existing industries.

According to the officials, after the victory of the Islamic revolution, the government was confronted with the industrial problems of the country in its various dimensions. On the one hand, the creation of assembly units was stopped because of their technological dependence on countries abroad and, on the other, with the flight of the dependent capitalists, a large number of assembly industrial units came into the possession of the government with many financial and technical problems. Also, the existing problems of the national industries, which stem mostly from technical problems, and the procurement of raw materials and spare parts for the assembly units, made clear the importance of creating basic, independent industries, which in the past were ignored. These issues ultimately resulted in the creation of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and the separation of the Ministry of Mines and Metals from the Ministry of Industries as well as necessitating that the management of the affairs of industries become more specialized. However, devising programs for the growth of the national industries has faced certain coordination and communication problems thus far.

#### Establishment of the Supreme Council of Industries

In the planning which is carried out in the industrial sector, it is necessary that communication and coordination exist among the various parts of this sector, because, in addition to balancing growth and development in various industries, the units under one industrial ministry become informed of all the industrial needs of the country and are able to provide for the needs of the units in other ministries. To facilitate communication and coordination among the industrial ministries of the country, a few days ago, the bill for the establishment of the Supreme Council of Industries as the single center for making decisions concerning the national industries was ratified in the Majlis.

Engineer Hashemi, the country's minister of industries, said concerning the necessity for creating the Supreme Council of Industries: Investment items make up a very large portion of the national imports. The tariff on the import of machinery, for instance, comes to more than \$1 billion annually. In the future, investment items must be produced in the country as much as

possible. For this reason, we felt that the issue should be discussed at the political level in the country and that we should have one responsible person who would be directly involved in the needs of the society and who would consider the issue a top priority. On this basis, the proposal for the establishment of the Ministry of Heavy Industries was ratified. Of course, after the establishment of this Ministry, the decision-making had to be coordinated, since our industries had been created in different branches. In addition, agriculture has been made central to economic development. We must pay more attention to industries in order to change them over from serving the affluent urban dwellers to helping in the production and agricultural development centers. He added: "Presently, our industries are concentrated in the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Mines and Metals, the Ministry of Heavy Industries and the National Petrochemical Company. We thought to coordinate the policies of various ministries so that decision making on the national level would have more immediate implementary impact."

The minister of industries said in regards to the preparations for the proposal to establish the Supreme Council of Industries: "Along with several brothers in the committee on industries of the Majlis, I coordinated the original idea for the establishment of the Supreme Council of Industries which was ultimately raised as a proposal by the brothers in the Majlis and, fortunately, was ratified by the Majlis. Presently, it has been referred to the Council of Guardians. We hope that the opinion of the Council of Guardians will soon be announced in this regard."

Concerning the makeup of the members of the Supreme Council of Industries, the minister of industries said: "According to the bill for the Supreme Council of Industries, the prime minister shall be the head of the Council. Also, the ministers of industry, mines and metals, heavy industries, and oil, the minister without portfolio, the director of the Plan and Budget Organization, the general manager of the Industries and Mines Bank and the general manager of the National Industries Organization shall be members of the Supreme Council. The implementation of the decisions of the Council is mandatory in regards to the concerned organizations in accordance with the law."

The general manager of the Industries and Mines Bank is one of the members of the Supreme Council of Industries. As a specialized bank, the Industries and Mines Bank is active in the area of providing credit for production units.

Concerning the role of this bank in the Supreme Council of Industries, the general manager of the Industries and Mines Bank said: "Noting that the general policy of the country in regards to investments in industries does not solely rely on funds from government sources and the people's savings and the people's

participation must be used in production affairs, the presence of the Industries and Mines Bank in the Supreme Council of Industries is necessary for two reasons. First, the Industries and Mines Bank, as the mother bank for the Iranian industries, has the necessary expertise. And, secondly, considering the policy of using the people's funds in industry, this bank was chosen as a member of the Supreme Council of Industries."

He added: "The Industries and Mines Bank is able to carry out the investment funding policies in the industries. Also, noting the policy of the elimination of interest in the country and directing the people's deposits and savings to the banks, the issue of investing the people's funds in production must become active and the existence of the Industries and Mines Bank was deemed necessary because of this issue."

#### Change in the policy of Industrial Credit

In the past, the creation of industrial and assembly units was handled by dependent investors through the use of large banking credits. The monetary and credit policy of the country was strictly at the service of the dependent elements in order that they might steal funds from the treasury and provide the resources for importing dependent technology and filling the pockets of Western capitalists. With the increase in oil revenues in 1973, illogical investments began without taking into consideration the level of industrial and technological knowledge in our country. The major portions of industrial investments were allocated to dependent assembly units. The industrial loans and credits of the specialized banks during the period 21 March 1972-20 March 1973 were 6.7 billion rials, which increased to 62 billion rials during the period 21 March 1977-20 March 1978. Also, during that year, about 117 billion rials of all government developmental funds were allocated to the industrial sector, of which about 103 billion rials were directly invested in industries and the remaining 14 billion rials were put at the disposal of the specialized banks to be given to the owners of industries. In fact, the monetary and credit policy of all the banks in the country, including the specialized banks of the industrial sector, was devised to benefit a few dependent investors. These banks spent the largest portion of their credits in the private sector, which created and managed the dependent assembly industries. Presently, the change in the banking system of the country, abandoning the monetary and credit system based on interest, and creating a banking system based on Islamic laws, has been attended to. In this system, in regards to providing credit to those interested in production activities, we shall act in accordance with Islamic contracts such as partnerships, leasing, limited partnerships, and other Islamic contracts. In the opinion of the officials, the change in the banking system of the country which shall be implemented in all banks, including

the commercial or specialized banks, must, taking into consideration the Islamic rules and regulations, promote the policy of extending credit in all banks, especially the specialized banks, to encourage independent production and provide credit facilities to all persons interested in productive and constructive activities.

Since some time ago, certain steps have been taken to change the interest system of the banks and to establish an Islamic banking system. The most distinguishing feature of the new Islamic banking system is the elimination of interest and the participation of banks in production through the use of Islamic contracts and rules. Morteza Arami, the general manager of the Industries and Mines Bank, said in regards to the procedure for changing the credit policy of this bank:

"Considering the future policy of the banks, especially the elimination of interest, the Industries and Mines Bank is also trying to follow a banking system appropriate to the society of the Islamic revolution. Before the victory of the revolution, the banks only served 5 percent of their customers and the remaining 95 percent of the bank customers could not benefit from the banking services. However, in the Industries and Mines Bank, in connection with the change, we intend to devise our credit policies in such a way that not only will the 95 percent of the customers of the banks who were deprived from banking services benefit from these services, but also, the banking resources will be put at the disposal of any expert and committed person who lacks resources."

The general manager of the Industries and Mines Bank added: "In the future, we will make use of permanent partnerships, limited time partnerships, leasing with the option to buy, limited partnerships and commissions instead of loans. These Islamic contracts shall replace non-Islamic methods."

#### **Islamic Contracts and Industrial Credits**

The general manager of the Industries and Mines Bank said concerning the Islamic methods of providing funds which shall be implemented by the Industries and Mines Bank: For example, if a group of university graduates, in spite of their interests and specialization, do not have credit resources to start production, the Industries and Mines Bank can put at their disposal the necessary financial resources in accordance with one of the Islamic contracts to enable them to begin production. For instance, through the leasing method, a factory might be established by the bank and leased to the applicants under mutually agreed to conditions. In another case, an established production unit might be leased with the option to buy and should the persons who have leased the production unit wish to purchase it,

after a period of time, the production unit will be sold to them by the Industries and Mines Bank and the rent that they have paid in installments will be counted as the installment for the purchase of the production unit.

The general manager of the Industries and Mines Bank said in regards to other methods through which the applicants for production activities may be given credit: "A third instance concerns credit provided by the Industries and Mines Bank at a time when the applicant himself has a certain sum of money. In this case, the bank is prepared to become a limited partner with the applicant in creating an industrial unit. In other words, first we will become partners with the applicant, provided that the applicant's profits go towards purchasing the shares of the production unit owned by the bank. Of course, the determination of the limit for capital ownership of individuals is the responsibility of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

He added: "A fourth instance would occur when an applicant for credit in production affairs wishes to have a permanent partnership with the Industries and Mines Bank. In this case, if the plan that is proposed by the applicant is feasible, one which is needed by the country, we are prepared to go into permanent partnership with the applicant. Also, methods governing limited partnerships and commissions shall be used to provide the circulating capital of the production units. Another method for the banks is to pre-purchase the products of the production units."

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CSO: 4640/60

IRAN

MINISTER OPPOSES NATIONALIZING PROPAGANDA LINE ABROAD

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Nov 82 p 13

[Speech by Minister of Islamic Guidance Khatemi]

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatemi, the minister of Islamic guidance, explained the foreign propaganda policy of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance in a session introducing the deputy and directors general for international affairs of this Ministry, and announced that the nationalization of the main propaganda line which the authentic, combative and pious clergy must determine is very dangerous.

Defining propaganda abroad in this session, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatemi said: Propaganda abroad implies showing the manifestations, foundations and goals of the Islamic revolution of Iran to the people of the world in order to attract their attention and sympathies to the exalted values of Islam and to provide the grounds for the establishment of the rule of God throughout the world. The basis of our revolution is Islam. Its manifestations are the accomplishments in political, social, cultural and economic areas. Its goals are those ideals intended by this revolution. Hence, the Ministry of Islamic Guidance can and must play a role in this area. However, I believe that nationalizing the main propaganda line is very dangerous and must be determined by those who, in one way or another, have played major roles in bringing this revolution to fruition, that is, the true, combative and pious clergy. But the limits and boundaries of the duties and responsibilities must be made clear in order to enable us to work in an organized manner and achieve the desired results.

He added: In any case, the Ministry of Islamic Guidance plays the essential role in the area of propaganda both domestically and abroad, especially abroad. I believe that every propaganda organization which wants to be the official spokesman for the goals and manifestations of the revolution must do so with security clearance from the Ministry of Guidance.

The minister of Islamic guidance then pointed out that in today's world, the countries rely on one another and cannot live in isolation and said:

In Islam, it is not only need which creates relations with other countries. In addition to the fact that needs are natural and must be provided for, there is also a mission which forces us to establish contact with other countries. A Muslim considers himself as having a godly mission to call others to it. Propaganda is a principle in life. The mission of all the prophets and that of our prophet is none other than propaganda and giving warnings. Even war is an extension of propaganda. We know that our mission is much greater than our needs. What determines our relationship with other countries and nations is our Islamic mission and godly duty to bring the truth that we have recognized and on which we have made a revolution. This principle requires us to deal with countries in a different manner. With consideration for the principle of the value that Islam places on human beings and, naturally, the cultural factors and restrictions in the society, should those cultural aspects change, the political and economic makeup of a country also consequently changes. Contrary to the views of the materialists or those who consider the economy the main concern, in our ideology, if human beings change from within, this automatically brings about a change in the economic, social and cultural aspects of the society. For this reason, if we have a mission to relay our ideas to the world, it would be foolish to restrict all of our mission to mere exhibitions, to suffice with a few posters, books and films, without knowing who we are addressing, what language he speaks, what affects his thoughts and emotions, what his world view is or how he looks at the issues. Unfortunately, little has been done in the area of propaganda abroad. We do not clearly know the cultural and social makeup of the societies with which we have a mission to establish relations. A cultural attaché should not serve merely to hold ceremonies on special days or show the pamphlets, posters or films that he receives to a few individuals. He must go with the intention of trying to understand the makeup of the society in which we hope to implement our truth and mission. On the basis of the information that he provides for us, we shall be able to make plans in the cultural, social and political areas of that society. In fact, our cultural attachés shall determine the form of our propaganda among the various countries and nations with different cultures, emotions and thought patterns and, more importantly, they shall provide the grounds for our foreign policy, economy and culture inside the country as well. This is an important consideration which must be taken into account in selecting attachés. Presenting other nations and countries with ideological issues and matters and understanding the makeup of their societies is one aspect of the duties of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance. We

must undoubtedly cooperate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but the main role belongs to the Ministry of Guidance.

#### Expansion of Press Activities

The minister of Islamic guidance then said in regards to the press propaganda of the Islamic Republic abroad:

In the area of the press, despite the lack of resources, the lack of appreciation for the sensitivity of the issue, and the unattractiveness of the issue for the forces which must provide us with mental and material aid, much has been done. However, I believe that many of the preliminary steps have been taken. But, in a world in which we are so strongly the target of the propaganda attacks of all the powers, when we are not liked even in the Islamic world, or at least they do not agree with us in their hearts, let alone the imperialist, Zionist and Marxist countries which are in conflict with us by nature and in content, in such a world, a magazine with a circulation of 1,500, 2,000, 10,000 or even 50,000 cannot possibly respond to the atmosphere which exists in this world. We must penetrate some of the accredited presses of the world to speak to the world. Of course, we must use good taste, plan and spend money. They may even express what we want in their own language. Most importantly, we must try to prove that Iran is not merely a center for political revolution in the world. But it is the center for the manifestation of the ideas of the prophet, the great leaders of Islam and the godly Koranic ideology which, unfortunately, most of us have neglected and much of which has been distorted. That is why we witness that in Iran, as a result of the return to that pleasant spring, a great revolution which encompasses the cultural, ideological and leadership aspects of Islam comes to victory and the unity between the imam and the nation creates this miracle. We must show that from the cultural, philosophical and intellectual standpoint as well, we have something new to say to the world and we are also the center for a cultural and visionary revolution of values in the world.

He added: Now, you see that the government of Saudi Arabia, which is one of the governments most dependent on Western imperialism, is given the duty to misuse the abundant resources of the people of Saudi Arabia to strengthen the foundations of the U.S. government in the Islamic world and to secure the U.S. interests by displaying a false kind of Islam. We see how hard it works today. An example is AL-'ALAM AL-ESLAMI in Saudi Arabia, which trains thousands of people with total generosity, which it spreads throughout the world. When the Iranian hajj pilgrims speak out in Saudi Arabia and say death to America, in addition to their being beaten, suddenly 175 Pakistani religious scholars condemn the actions of the Iranian pilgrims. When we delve into the matter, we see that many of them are those who

receive their wages from the Saudi Arabian government and are the agents for the propagation of the deviant methods of Saudi Arabia. They do the same thing in Malaysia, Indonesia and the African world. Suddenly, we see that three or four thousand people condemn the actions of the Iranian hajj pilgrims in the name of Islamic scholars. And the next day, emphasizing this issue and deceiving the oppressed Muslim masses, they say that the Islamic scholars do not want the Iranians to come to Mecca for the hajj pilgrimage.

He also said: In any case, we have great tasks before us. From the standpoint of content, little has been done. Although certain things have been done, by no means have they measured up to the greatness of this revolution. We must try with all of our being to show the world the ideological and cultural contents of the revolution and also to make an effort to strengthen the cultural dimension of the society on the basis of Islamic standards.

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IRAN

CONSTRUCTION OF ALBORZ-QAZVIN RAILROAD BEING STUDIED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Nov 82 p 19

[Speech by Minister of Roads and Transportation Hadinezhad-Hoseynian]

[Text] The minister of roads opened the 300 meter bridge at "Maman" Village of Mianeh.

Qazvin, CENTRAL NEWS UNIT: Yesterday morning, brother Nezhad-Hoseynian, the minister of roads and transportation, arrived in Qazvin and was welcomed by the officials of the city of Qazvin at the office of roads and transportation of that city.

In a meeting with the officials of the roads and transportation department of the province, the minister of roads and transportation discussed the problems and difficulties of road construction and the expansion of the rural roads and roads connecting cities as well as the building of the railroad between the industrial city of Alborz and Qazvin. In conclusion, brother Nezhad-Hoseynian said in an exclusive interview with the CENTRAL NEWS UNIT in Qazvin concerning the expansion of rural roads and roads connecting cities: The rural roads are given priority by the government. The funds which were allocated for rural roads last year have been totally spent and progress this year has been very good compared to that of the previous year.

The minister of roads and transportation emphasized that in order to eliminate the manpower shortages for the expansion of rural roads, the Ministry of Roads and Transportation has established a training unit to train a responsible and committed manpower force from the deprived areas which will be sent to their own areas after completion of road construction training. Brother

Nezhad-Hoseynian said in regards to the government's fixed tariff rate based on tons per km as well as the elimination of the shortages of equipment for truckers: The successful implementation of this plan was carried out for the first time in Qazvin as well as in the ports. Also, in the organizations of the Ministry of Roads, since about a year and a half ago, a deputy minister for transportation in the Ministry and the provinces has been appointed and gradually, transportation will be supervised in all the provinces.

Also, a reexamination of the tariff rate has been carried out and summer and winter rates in various parts of the country have been set, which will be implemented upon approval by the supreme council for coordination of national transportation.

The minister of roads said in regards to providing spare parts for truckers:

The minister of roads has ordered some spare parts to encourage the drivers who go to the ports of the country, which are presently being distributed in the ports, and gradually, this plan will be implemented on an extensive level.

Also, in order to have more supervision over the distribution of spare parts, a plan is being studied according to which spare parts will be distributed under the supervision of the offices of governors general and the cooperation of the departments of roads and transportation and commerce.

In connection with providing for the shortages in road construction machinery, the minister of roads and transportation said to the correspondent of the CENTRAL NEWS UNIT in Qazvin: To eliminate the shortage of heavy machinery, the Ministry of Roads has ordered a large number of machines, of which about 600-700 units have arrived in the country during the last 2 months, which have been used on the fronts and by the road and transportation departments. In order to eliminate the black market, a larger number will be imported soon in order to help the developmental activities more than ever before.

Zanjan, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY: Brother Nezhad-Hoseynian, the minister of roads and transportation, arrived in Zanjan at noon yesterday accompanied by the deputy minister of provincial affairs to study the problems of roads and road maintenance and to visit the central office of roads and transportation of the Province of Zanjan.

The minister of roads and transportation first visited the various divisions of the central office of roads and transportation of the province and the machinery workshop of this office. After taking part in the congregational prayers of the employees of this office,

he spoke about the duties of the employees of this Ministry and their important role in making agriculture become self-sufficient. In one part of his speech, referring to the heroic acts of the brave combatants of Islam on the battle fronts, he spoke about the important duties of the employees of the Ministry of Roads and Transportation and said: The policy of the government of the Islamic Republic is to make agriculture become self-sufficient, eliminating dependence in this area. Hence, your role is very important to the effective achievement of this goal, because achieving agricultural self-sufficiency, in the first phase, requires the expansion of rural roads. With your sincere services, you must help the government and the nation achieve this goal.

In conclusion, he praised the authorities and the employees of the roads and transportation department of this province.

In conclusion, he praised the authorities and the employees of the roads and transportation department of this province.

Nezhad-Hoseynian, the minister of roads and transportation, arrived last Thursday in Maman Village, one of the suburbs of Mianeh, to open the metal 30 arch bridge of this village and to visit the roads of this area. He was warmly received by the people.

The minister of roads and transportation, after arriving, visiting and speaking with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hojaji, the representative of the imam and the Friday imam of Mianeh, set out for the village of Maman to open the 30 arch metal bridge which was built over the Qazal Ozun River in central Mianeh-Kaghazkanan.

According to this report, the construction operations on the metal bridge at the village of Maman which was started during the period 21 March 1979-20 March 80 by the central office of roads and transportation of Eastern Azarbaijan province with funding amounting to 220 million rials, was opened for operation with ceremonies.

This bridge is 300 meters long and 8 meters wide and is especially important from a technical standpoint.

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IRAN

MINISTER REPORTS ON ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENTS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Nov 82 p 2

[Interview with Minister of Energy Hasan Ghafurifard; date and place not specified]

[Text] Between 1,200-1,500 electricity shareholders are added every day nationwide. In the first six months of this year, a daily average of 52 km of low and high voltage lines were installed by the Ministry of Energy. With the expansion of production and transmitting of electricity, more than 1,000 electrical towers must be installed daily throughout the country.

The Ministry of Energy welcomes electrical, mechanical, construction and other experts in its continuous efforts to develop and raise the level of expertise in water, electricity and dams.

In an exclusive interview with KEYHAN, Hasan Ghafurifard announced this statement and said in regards to the recent power outages: The recent power outages were only one day long and amounted to very little, about 5 percent. The cause was a transmitting line in the north (Neka), which was damaged in a storm. The Ministry of Energy took immediate action in this regard and repaired the damaged centers. Power outages were very limited.

Concerning whether with the recent rainfall in Tehran we will still have a water shortage or not next year, he said: In Tehran, there has not been much rainfall thus far and the amount of water in the dams has not changed very much since the rain. However, the problem of water lies not only in the availability of water, but also in its transfer and purification. In other words, the pipes that transfer the water from Karaj dam to Lar dam or our purification plants have a limited capacity and the main problem lies in transfer and purification. Last year, the people cooperated totally with us. If this cooperation and coordination continues next year, God willing, we will have no water shortage.

Also, concerning providing water and electricity to the liberated areas in the south and west of the country, the minister of energy said: We have frequently promised that we will provide water and electricity for every area which is liberated from the enemy. There is no area for which water and electricity has not been provided after liberation. Even in places which were totally destroyed, such as Hovizeh, we have provided water and electricity for the reconstruction of the area. In Susangerd, immediately after it was liberated, we installed an electrical turbine and provided water and electricity. One hour after the liberation of Khuninshahr, I was there and the office of electricity and water was immediately opened. Presently, there is water and electricity for the combatants who are there.

Dr Ghafurifard said in regards to the existence of foreign experts in the Ministry of Energy: We do not have foreign experts in the Ministry of Energy. Of course, a number of people from India and Pakistan are working here, which is a very limited number and can be counted on the fingers.

However, here I must point out that considering the fact that the Ministry of Energy is totally specialized in the area of water and dams and its work expands every day, we make use of electrical, mechanical and construction experts and engineers as much as possible and make the best use of these forces in the Ministry of Energy.

Presently, we have between 1,200-1,500 new electricity shareholders every day nationwide. The consumption of this number, in addition to the old shareholders, is increased every day. We must expand the networks and production. According to the statistics available for the first six months of this year, we have added a daily average of 52 km of lines (including low, medium and high voltage). The Ministry of Energy has to install perhaps more than 1,000 towers every day, and the number is expanding rapidly. This expansion necessitates a rapid increase in our expertise. Hence, even though we are not short of specialists at the present time, we still welcome experts and specialists in related fields.

Continuing his statements, the minister of energy referred to such difficulties as the war and the economic embargo and said: Despite all these difficulties, the Ministry of Energy has done its duty even at a time when part of our country was occupied by the enemy. In Abadan, during the entire period of the war, there was no black out. In Khorramshahr, the area that was under our control, we provided electricity. This was a very difficult duty and if it is to continue, it will require the cooperation and coordination of the people. In other words, the people must use extra care in consuming water and electricity. We have a severe water shortage. Iran is a dry country. Anyone who wastes water

or electricity in practice both harms the self-sufficiency of the country and violates the rights of other people. In regards to electricity, I must say that since most of the power plants must be imported from abroad, over-consumption of electricity means that more of the national currency will leave the country. Hence, we request that people be extremely frugal in this regard. In regards to those who use water and electricity illegally, they are, in fact, committing theft. It must be said that their action, in accordance with the decree of the imam, is a religiously prohibited act. Even if they pay for it, it is prohibited. The imam has said that the unlawful use of water and electricity seriously harms our network and this act is equal to stealing from the treasury, that is, stealing from those shareholders who truthfully pay money and taxes. Hence, we request that they not, by any means, illegally use water and electricity. Where the law dictates, we will provide water and electricity rapidly. I ask my compatriots to be extremely frugal in order for us to be able to provide the minimum needs of everyone and so that we will have no difficulties such as electrical power outages or water shut offs.

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ISRAEL

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ARMAMENT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY CITED

Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 8 Oct 82 p 8

Article by Natan Ro'i: "Armament Development Authority - 1982"

Text The telephone rings in Dr Bonen's house in Hacarmel. It is David 'Ivri, the air force commander, calling: "... Ze'ev, it was successful. The orchestra worked..." A broad grin spreads over Dr Bonen's face. Many years of hard work have proven that "the aircraft can subdue the missile."

Exactly 24 years after the establishment of the Armament Development Authority [ADA], it has proven that it can respond to any air or naval threat in the combat zone in the Middle East.

The ADA had its beginning at a lengthy meeting of the Ministry of Defense's reduced staff in June 1958. At that meeting it was decided that the ADA would be based on the infrastructure of the Research and Planning Branch (the successor to the Scientific Corps) subordinate to the political echelon of the defense establishment.

In those early days the ADA conducted the first experiments in the field of missiles and the world's most advanced technologies. After years of research, development, and production, the achievements were revealed in their full glory.

It is somewhat difficult to describe today's ADA which breathes advanced technology, development, and production as it appeared a little less than 25 years ago. At that time it was a troubled institution which sought only one thing -- to survive. The battle over the budget deeply disturbed an outstanding person, Munya M. Mardcr, one of the first members of the Haganah.

The projects proceeded slowly. Missiles burnt up and crashed inside and outside Israel's test fields. Scientists searched for answers, and the Ministry of Defense required product. All that time Shimon Peres was attentive to the needs of the ADA and permitted it to continue to develop, and the moment of truth arrived.

With the outbreak of the Six Day War it was evident that the ADA was able to assist the IDF in all its requirements, and there was a crushing victory. The following years were ones of extended silence in the most advanced research institutes, the way to which was known to only a few -- an extremely small group of patriots of the first rank.

The sixties were years of the beginning of a collaboration with the Israeli Air Force. The ADA's Electronic Warfare Department was headed by Dr Ziv Y. Air force officers and ADA researchers began extremely long discussions somewhere in northern Israel, and during the discussions various concepts were crystalized in the field of airborne systems. The defense establishment presented its requirements. There were pressures by IDF officers to implement a large part of the plans. There were officers who did not believe. Dayan and Rabin were completely skeptical for a long time. One of the officials believed. He was Shimon Peres who made it possible for the ADA to work quietly and confidently in the belief that it would prove its capability when the time came.

The pressures were not felt in the research institutes, and this was because of the attitude of the director general, Munya Mardor. In his own way Munya Mardor knew how to absorb the pressures and at the same time to guide the development of the ADA toward the requirements of the IDF and its branches. The young researchers in the ADA helped him realize his dreams. Two of the most outstanding ones were Ze'ev Bonen and Ben-Tziyon Naveh, who at one time were directors of the ADA.

Ze'ev Bonen completed his studies in the Electricity Department of the Technion in 1950 and went to the United States in order to work for the General Electric Corporation. In 1950 he returned to Israel and joined the Research and Planning Branch. In those years he was given the responsibility to develop automatic pilots for missiles and to work on the production and development of the G-12 explosive boat called the Sea Dog. This was a boat guided from a distance by radar. In 1958 Ze'ev Bonen went to Britain in order to take his doctorate exams at Cambridge. The subject of his thesis was "Non-linear Control by a Relay Amplifier" and upon his return in 1960, he was appointed deputy chief of the Luz project, the first Israeli sea-to-sea missile.

During the period of 1964-68 Dr Bonen headed the Shafrir-2 air-to-air missile project. This missile was the one which caused the revolution in air-to-air warfare in the world. Dr Bonen relates: "In the War of Attrition, with the introduction of the Shafrir-2 into the battle zone, a revolution took place. The Israeli Air Force moved from the use of cannon to the use of missiles fired from a very long range by use of the most sophisticated techniques in the world."

In the Yom Kippur War the ADA proved that the decisive solution in the air-to-air battles would be provided only in the coming years. Indeed, with the beginning of the production of the air-to-air missile of the Python-3 type and other systems, it became evident that the missile was the answer to air-to-air combat in the eighties.

The maneuverability of the Python-3 surpassed the performance of the Shafir-2, and this permitted the missile to overcome modern aircraft. The Python-3's improved proximity sensor permits it to sense the proximity of the target, and it is easy to operate.

In the Peace for Galilee war the missile demonstrated its superior capability against the Syrian Air Force planes, most of which were of the most advanced models of the eastern bloc. There is no doubt that the Python-3's capability has thrown the Russians into a turmoil since it became clear to them that at this time they are not capable of hitting Israeli aircraft easily.

The ADA is doing many things in the field of electronic warfare. During the Yom Kippur War ADA-produced electronic warfare systems proved that they are a superior solution to the naval armaments of the eastern bloc.

The success of the electronic warfare system developed in the ADA under the authority of Yoel Tz. and his assistants permitted the ADA personnel to continue to develop in this field. The analysis of enemy operations and the study of his weapons systems helped the IDF during the battles and constituted an additional response to the knowledge gap which existed with the introduction of new systems into the area.

In this field the ADA is a power. In the years text omitted 1973 the ADA built an electronic warfare simulator which is the largest of its kind in the western world outside of the United States. With this simulator it is possible to simulate all kinds of electronic warfare.

In the field of ground warfare the ADA is learning, researching, and producing. After the Yom Kippur War Dr Bonen, together with his friend Dr Eliezer Gon, initiated various activities in the development and production of ground weapons systems.

It is known that Israel has been seeking decisive solutions in the field of ground warfare, and the ADA, which has been conferring with the ground forces, has a significant role in the thinking and research which in the course of time will lead to appropriate solutions.

"One must think in terms of the division of the nineties," explains Dr Bonen, "in order to develop systems for the nineties. The division of the nineties will be different than today's division, and there is no doubt that the integration of the systems and the thinking will lead to decisive solutions."

The ADA's Ground Warfare Department has developed a number of solutions for ground warfare. One of them is the David, a firing computer for artillerymen. Its production became possible after a lengthy dialogue between the ADA and the Research Branch in the Artillery Corps, headed by Shmulik K. and Gay B.

This firing computer is the only one of its kind in the world. It is known that the Russians have attempted to develop a similar firing computer and have failed. It is also known that the Americans have attempted to produce a firing computer in the Texas Instruments factory, but these efforts have not been a response for the requirements of the world artillery corps in the eighties.

In the field of night vision the ADA scored a breakthrough in the state of the art in the field of thermal imaging. In the Yom Kippur War when it was found that the Israeli armor was having difficulty fighting at night, the ADA began the development of a night vision system on the principle of thermal imaging. This is an electronic system which permits the seeing of objects in complete darkness without the need for any sources, not even starlight.

In the Vietnam War the Americans began the research and production of thermal imaging goggles, but since then there have been improvements. The ADA did not copy the American goggles but chose to integrate what is known and original work. The ADA's thermal imaging systems, the development of which began in the sixties, became hits, and many of the IDF officers are satisfied with them.

The ADA is a living, breathing establishment. Its budget is enormous. When Ariel Sharon took over the Ministry of Defense he visited the ADA.

A few days later, the minister took an organizational action. The ADA director general until 1982, Dr Ben-Tziyon Naveh, was appointed Director of Research and Development of the defense establishment while the previous director, Dr Ze'ev Bonen, was returned to the ADA. This is how the daily contact between the ADA and the defense establishment of 1982 was established.

The ADA of the eighties aspires to take a position of prominence on two fronts: the front of world knowledge and the front of military requirements. The real struggle of the ADA takes place every day under the surface, far from the eye of the camera, and in maximum secrecy, and it is not known what steps it will take in the nineties.

The ADA is not concerned about the lack of work and is sailing on the wings of imagination toward the Galilee. Dr Ze'ev Bonen envisions, and he has been doing much for the realization of this idea for a long time, a center for science-intensive industries in the Karmi'el region which will bear the name Galrom. Under this concept, which has been led by him, a number of the technologies which have been developed by the ADA will be exploited and applied to the civilian sector, with the first of the fields being that of laser beams. In this way many of the ADA employees will be able to earn a living also in times of peace.

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ISRAEL

NEW AMMUNITION CARRIER DEVELOPED

Tel Aviv BAMAHA in Hebrew 22 Sep 82 p 7

Article by Yanun Shenker: "Ordnance Personnel 'Develop' New Ammunition Carrier" /

Text Ordnance personnel of a security unit in the Jordan Valley have developed with their own resources and on their own initiative an improved ammunition carrier for patrolling and pursuit of terrorists. The unit's personnel have added a number of new items to the ammunition carrier.

Among the items installed in the ammunition carrier are a machine gun, stretcher, spare wheels, tow chain, and additional devices that will increase the effectiveness of this vehicle which is used by the IDF for patrolling and pursuit of terrorists along the security fence in the Jordan Valley and other sectors.

The improved ammunition carrier which has more comfortable seats for the commander and the driver was first displayed for the commanding general of the Central Command, Uri Or, during his tour of the Jordan Valley.

It is known that at this time the cost of these improvements is under study in order to explore the feasibility of installing them in all the ammunition carriers of IDF units of the Central Command and perhaps in all IDF units.

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ISRAEL

NEW KFIR GUIDANCE SYSTEM BEING TESTED

Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 8 Oct 82 p 8

Article: "New Israeli System Being Flight-Tested in the Improved Kfir" J

Text J A new guidance system, the product of Elbit-Computers, is now being flight-tested in the Israeli Air Force's improved Kfir.

During the past 12 years, Elbit has completed the planning, production, and installation of advanced guidance systems for the Skyhawk, the Phantom, and the fleet of Kfir-C2 fighters of the Israeli Air Force. Elbit is also producing systems for the advanced Merkava tank.

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